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McSweeney Quits Post; Norse Urged to Attack; Canal Funds Voted Down

The World's Day—March 31, 1943

Boston: Stokes Named New Public Safety Head

Eugene M. McSweeney resigned today as State Commissioner of Public Safety because of health and Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police was named as his successor by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

The Navy Department has indicated that it will take over the University Club, according to a disclosure made today by Stanley Leary, secretary. The directors of the club, by a close margin, voted to retain an officers' mess.

No instructions regarding exits or fire drills were given by James Welansky to Cocoanut Grove employees during his two weeks as manager of the Club, records of his statements made to assistant district attorneys on Dec. 1 read in Superior Court today showed. [Page 2.]

Strike record of New England very good, H. R. Colwell, Supervisor of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor for this region, reported. [Page 2.]

Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh today declared that big-time gambling is over in Boston. [Page 2.]

Europe: Home Front Attack in Norway Urged

Leaflets distributed in Norway call for a spring attack on the home front, the Columbia Broadcasting System reports, quoting the British Radio.

A wave of sabotage in Aarhus, Denmark, has brought about the arrest of 200 Danes by the Nazis, with a 9:30 p. m. curfew enforced, and the Germans seeking the saboteurs who bombed German barracks, according to a Stockholm newspaper.

A strike of 1,500 dock hands in Belfast, Ireland, is the latest in a succession of strikes in that city. Meanwhile British troops are doing the work on the docks.

Saboteurs and guerrillas, hiding in the mountain districts of Norway, are sought by German police and troops, who left Oslo by train for the upland regions in Telemark and Buskerud provinces, said reports from Norway.

Pro-Nazi Belgians in Brussels have received printed cards announcing their own funerals, Inbel, the Belgian News Agency, says.

Washington: Florida Canal Funds Voted Down

The House Appropriations Committee by a 21-to-19 vote struck from the War Department civil function supply bill for the fiscal year 1944 an item of $44,000,000 for construction of the Florida barge canal.

A United Nations food and agricultural conference is to be held April 27 in the United States "at some suitable place," the State Department announced. Invitations for sending of technical missions have been extended to 38 countries.

Retail grocery stocks may be kept at a volume of three times the point value of rationed goods sold by the store in March, OPA has ruled, while wholesalers are permitted inventories six times the volume of their March sales.

The bicycle quota for April sales under rationing has been set at 88,200, an increase from 87,100 in March.

Seeking 50,000 dairy workers, the Government will resort to semi-compulsory methods for sending experienced men back to the farm, President Roosevelt told his press conference after conferring with Food Administrator Chester G. Davis and farm officials.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, Director of the Mint, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for reappointment.

Following closely President Roosevelt's prediction of an early Russian-American conference, Secretary of State Hull and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff met to discuss their separate conversations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The Ruml plan was rejected, 215 to 198, by the House, which thus sent all current tax payment proposals back to the Ways and Means Committee.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land has been confirmed by the Senate in a new six-year term as chairman of the Maritime Commission, by a vote of 70 to 5, after demands for an investigation of the commission's activities had been rejected. [Page 3.]

Uniform retail price ceilings on beef, lamb, mutton and veal will be announced shortly by the Office of Price Administration similar to price ceilings set recently for pork which go into effect April 1. In a preparatory step wholesale and packer price ceilings have been set on veal, effective April 3, for each of its five grades sold in the ten zones in which the U. S. was divided when pork price ceilings were set.

National: New Gulf of Mexico Air Route Planned

The Pan American Airways system announced it would undertake to establish within 30 days a new route across the Gulf of Mexico with New Orleans as the gateway.

Approximately $5,000,000 of pay increases for about 45,000 New York State employees were signed into law by Governor Dewey.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, a hero of the United States landing at Oran in North Africa, arrived in Memphis, Tenn., to become deputy commander of the Second Army under Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear.

Canada: Eden Arrives in Ottawa for 3-Day Visit

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has arrived in Ottawa for a three-day visit in the Canadian capital.

Americas: Wallace Visits Chile's President

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States(spent the day with Chile's President Rios and Chilean agricultural leaders at the Hacienda La Rosa, south of Santiago.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Robin Dines at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Dare we use enough paper in these days of startling world news to announce that the cherry blossoms are out around the tidal basin?

For a brief moment, Government clerks can forget rationing and war strategy to gaze at blue skies through billows of pale pink splendor and dainty petals wafted on the soft breeze.

But wait! Even they are involved in controversy. Are they "Japanese cherry trees" as they used to be? Or are they "Oriental flowering cherry trees" as Harold L. Ickes' National Capital Parks Office has decreed? or "Korean cherry trees" as the Korean-American Council contends?

On the White House lawn squirrels are gamboling and robins darting. Yesterday reporters coming out of President Roosevelt's press conference had their attention called to a robin tugging on a six-inch angle worm.

"No meat shortage there," he laughed.

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Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:38 p. m.; ends Thursday at 5:58 a. m.

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:39 p. m.; ends Friday at 5:58 a. m.

Meat Scarcity Now Roosting On Red Stamps

Markets have a plentiful supply but point rationing brings a feast only for the eyes.

A feast for the eyes—but not the dinner table, under present point values—seemed to be the picture in Greater Boston today as emergency supplies of meat apparently ended the serious shortage which has been evident for weeks.

Downtown markets today displayed beef, lamb, and pork products in abundance. Once-bare counters were loaded with choice steaks, bacon, calves' liver, sliced ham, whole hams, and veal. But, there was little buying being done by the few possible customers who sauntered through the market aisles. Marketmen stood around in groups, chatting, and contrasting conditions with the rush which last week beseiged them with customers.

Whether this was because folks had stocked up with sufficient meat to last them throughout this week, or had spent their first available red coupons for butter—sales of which were frozen last week—could not be determined.

Await Next Week

"Next week will tell the story," one marketman said, adding that, with point quotas what they are, "how could anyone, except the head of a very large family, buy one of the 16-pound hams?" of which he had plenty.

Clearly, it will be a case of cutting many of these hams in half, and even into slices for frying or broiling. About the only way a small family could hope to have a whole ham would be to hold up on meat buying until the end of the month. "Perhaps that is what they are doing," said this storekeeper.

Pocketbooks full of money meant nothing in the meat sections of the loaded markets. The contrast with last week, when eager customers slapped down $10 to $20 bills and pleaded for meat of any kind, was marked.

Poultry, for which ration coupons are not needed, seemed to be about the only scarce item in the markets today. Some shipments had been received, and small quantities of turkeys, also unrationed, were to be found. But, in general, it was those cuts of beef, lam, and pork, which had been so scarce for weeks past, which were to be found in great abundance.

Managers of four of New England's largest meat packing houses last night reported to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Administrator, Office of Price Administration, that, as far as they could determine, "no scarcity of meat now exists" in this area.

Mr. Bresnahan stated that, if any market owner failed to obtain supplies now from his wholesaler or packer, he had only to call upon the OPA, and the situation would be taken care of promptly.

Expedite Delivery

The OPA has facilities for expediting the delivery of meat to such retailers who may have temporarily run short, Mr. Bersnahan added, but said that he had received only two pleas for relief yesterday.

Fruits and vegetables arriving at the Boston Terminal Market today, or offered for sale, totaled 60 carloads. Among these, eight carloads of spinach seemed destined to relieve, for a day or two at least, the shortage which has been apparent for some weeks. Peas and snap beans were still a scarce item, only two cars of peas and one of beans being offered.

However, there were plenty of oranges and other citrus fruits, and several carloads each of carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, and tomatoes. Single carload lots included cabbage, asparagus, turnips, and pascal celery.

British Push 12 Miles Beyond Gabès, Terrain Favors Retreating Germans; Inflation Tide High as Tax Dike Leaks

Stalemate between pro- and anti-Ruml forces in House leaves issue unsettled as ever.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The inflation problem reaches a new crisis with the failure of the House yesterday to achieve action on the tax issue.

After four months, the House has reached an insoluble stalemate between the pro- and anti-Ruml forces, with no prospect of settling the issue for months to come.

Feature of the situation is that the Ruml issue of "skip a year, pay as you go" is only a subordinate phase of the much bigger problem—how to raise vastly higher taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt as far back as last January asked Congress for $16,000,000,000 higher taxes this year. Since then, the House has spent all the time on another matter, the Ruml plan. But that leaves the original Roosevelt demand for higher taxes more urgent than ever.

Further Away

However, the House seems even further away than it was when it started from tackling that basic issue beside which the controversy over the Ruml plan seems like child's play. Meanwhile, inflation is coming in like a tide, observers declare, the stock market is steadily mounting as an inflationary sign, price controls threaten to give, and without taxes to sluice away surplus spending power demands for higher wages and higher farm prices will be hard to defeat.

What the submarines are to the military front, inflation is to the domestic front, observers believe here. What makes the ignominious inability of the House to act on even a phase of the matter yesterday so serious is that the stalemate now engendered threatens to hold up the bigger issue of where and how to raise that extra $16,000,000,000 the President says is needed to halt inflation.

What the House did yesterday was to take three main votes.

In the committtee as a whole—in which individual members were not recorded separately—the House voted 199 to 188 for the Carlson-Ruml plan.

Then when the same issue reached the House, for a record vote, the House rejected the same measure, 215 to 198.

Then finally, when the Administration's own proposal came up, without the pay-as-you-go feature, the whole thing was thrown back into the House Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 248 to 168.

Analysis of Situation

In other words, the majority of the House was against something, but not for something. It was an example of the inability of the democratic process to work at a time when the democratic process is on trial and fighting for its life.

But behind this side issue of the Ruml plan, which is only a question of method of collecting taxes, is the bigger, and also unsolved problem, of imposing higher taxes.

The vote on the Ruml plan yesterday, it is feared, will tie that up for months.

The situation is quite simple.

In three years, 1940-3, individual incomes, it is estimated, will have risen $59,000,000,000. Personal taxes will have risen (at

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Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Commander of United States troops, which are pressing forward to trap General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Western Tunisia, is shown standing beside a tank, his favorite weapon.

Advance on Broad Front Made in Postwar Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Comprehensive postwar preparations are steadily moving forward, embracing all of the United Nations.

They are advancing on a broad front and today found expression in at least six significant developments:

1. A total of five United Nations conferences, dealing with urgent issues both immediate and future, are in early prospect. Agreement to hold all of them has been reached and the agendums are well advanced. They will take up separately problems of long-range food production, means and machinery for world-wide relief and reconstruction, European refugees, international currency and fiscal issues, and postwar access to and development of raw materials.

2. The Governments of the United Nations, it is announced on the authority of President Roosevelt, have already attained a 95 per cent unity of these and other common problems—a unity which augurs well for the forthcoming allied meetings.

3. This basic unity includes Russia, as the President said specifically, and important further discussions with the Soviet Union will begin soon. They will be the logical counterpart of the conversations with Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, has just completed in Washington.

Return Visit Possible

4. So satisfactory were the exploratory talks with Mr. Eden that consideration is already being given to a return visit to London by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

5. While no formal communiqué was issued recapitulating the results of Mr. Eden's consultations here, the President announced that they disclosed a great similarity of outlook between the two Governments and showed a fruitful meeting of minds on all matters. They are, he said, to be viewed as part of a long and continuing series of Allied war and postwar conversations.

6. The first conference of the United Nations is now fully settled. The representatives of 38 nations will gather in the United States on April 27 to deal with postwar food and other agricultural problems. The purpose of the meeting, announced by the State Department today, is to discuss methods of improving "progressively in

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Line of communication, however, must travel broadside to Allied-held positions.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 31—The terrain in Tunisia grows more favorable for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defense purposes the farther he travels north along the coastal corridor running up toward Tunis and Bizerte east of the Dorsal Mountains which form a barrier between the Axis and Allied armies north of Sfax.

One of Marshal Rommel's greatest concerns is to defend the Axis airfields in Northern Tunisia, for these represent his escape hatchway and are a vital factor in his attempt to make the lengthly period of Axis resistance here justify the the rapidly mounting cost in men and material.

Although there are heavy entries on the debit side of account, owing to his need for speedy retreat from the Mareth Line, it is recognized that his withdrawal was effected skillfully and in good order. His army still is unbroken and full of fight as he moves north.

Allied Line Straightened

While operations are proceeding in the south, the Allied line farther north has been practically straightened except for a stretch between Djebel Abiod and Medjez Elbas. It used to look like twin funnels with high concavities in the extreme North and in the South around Pichon. Now it is practically leveled up. Nowhere is it more than 70 miles from the coast, and in some places it is only half that distance.

It is up the narrow coastal belt east of it that Marshal Rommel has to undertake future northward moves with his lines of communication running broadside to Allied positions and therefore liable to be severed by any successful eastward push.

Some of his problems are simplified as his southernmost troops move toward their comrades-in-arms in Central Tunisia. But the Allies have such an abundance of artillery and aircraft that his men are given no peace, as was evidenced by entries in the personal diary of one Mareth prisoner.

Two Roads Open

For his immediate purpose he has only two good roads available for use. One leads to Gafsa, the other follows the coast. On the former, the Allies are waiting on

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Three U. S. columns, trying to cut Axis retreat, delayed by 'suicide battalions.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps is continuing its headlong flight into Northern Tunisia without a pause.

The pursuing British Eighth Army has captured Oudref, 12 miles north of Gabès, inside the Gabès Gap, and apparently its advance guards are in contact with the enemy. However, it is doubtful now whether General Patton's three American columns will be able to reach the coastal road in time to cut off the Axis retreat. The Americans are making progress everywhere, but mine fields and counterattacks by what are apparently "suicide battalions" have slowed them considerably.

Meanwhile, in the Tunis-Bizerte zone, the British First Army has recaptured Sedjenane in what may be the beginning of a full-fledged drive against General von Arnim's army, which Marshal Rommel is hastening to join. Sedjenane is only about 40 miles from Bizerte.

There has been no confirmation of reports that the British Fleet has put men ashore at Sfax in an effort to block Marshal Rommel's withdrawal.

From all sections of the global front the war news is a story of Allied air power grown to a strength undreamed of a few months ago and yet still far short of the peak it is destined to attain.

Tomorrow is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the RAF and the British Air Ministry has taken the occasion to announce that Britain's sky armada is now "the mightiest air force in the world." At the same time, the Ministry indicates that new secret types of planes soon will be added to the RAF's arsenal. This portent of things to come must be unwelcome news indeed to Germany. The Reich still is reeling from the shock of two record attacks on Berlin, punctuated today, incidentally, by new RAF and American daylight sweeps over Europe.

In the African "fox hunt," dust storms appear to have abated, and the full weight of Allied aviation now is being hurled against troop concentrations, rather than against supply lines as heretofore. Newest model British and American planes are being used as the Luftwaffe employed its Stukas in France—as flying artillery. It is artillery that is never out of range, regardless of how fast the foe flees. Not even in his first frantic flight from El Alamein to Mersa Matruh in Egypt has Marshal Rommel suffered so heavily from air bombardment. More than 300 of his motor vehicles were reported wrecked Tuesday alone.

In the Southwest Pacific, a lone United States Flying Fortress routed four Japanese destroyers off New Guinea, probably sinking one, and other Allied fliers rained 1,000-pound bombs on the enemy base at Gasmata.

In India, RAF fliers damaged 13 of 22 Japanese raiders attempting to attack an Allied air base.

Even in Russia, air power now holds the spotlight. Moscow reported that air clashes were increasing as mud brought ground operations almost to a standstill.

North Africa:

British Pushing Pursuit of Rommel

Tunisian dispatches said that after capturing Metouia, eight miles north of Gabès, the British Eighth Army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery swung on to Oudref, four miles farther along the road, and then continued to drive north-

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Censorship: What Goes On Here?

Intimate Message From Washington ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It has happened again.

The White House is throwing a new screen of censorship around vital news unrelated to military security and military operations.

Believe it or not—and it would be better to believe it—the Administration is "inviting" the newspapers not to cover the first conference of the United Nations.

And "inviting" is hardly the word for it when the Government holds the meat axe of wartime censorship over the press.

This is not to be a military conference; it is a civilian conference. It is not to deal with war problems; it is to deal with postwar problems. It is not going to get into political matters; it will take up food matters. And it is not even going to cope with relief or any of the immediate concerns of reconstruction. It will deal exclusively with long-range planning for better production and better distribution of crops throughout the world.

It is always possible to say that any Allied discussions of the future in some degree touch upon the relationships of the Allies in the war, but the agenda of the conference, announced by the State Department today, shows that relationship is highly attenuated. There is no evidence that the voluntary press censorship code—already so faithfully carried out as to win the praise of both Byron Price and the President—would fail to safeguard the necessary secrecy.

But the Government has decided that it will cover the conference, and not allow the newspapers or the radio to do it themselves. The Office of War Information is therein instructed to take over part of the functions of the nation's independent press and radio.

The conference will be held in the United States in about a month. It will not be held in Washington because this would make it more difficult for the officials to supervise what was to be made public and when.

Actually the Office of War Information, acting for the President, has already informed the American newspapers that it doesn't want correspondents bothering the delegates for news, that it would prefer that they not even send reporters to the scene of the meeting. It doesn't want the press to learn about the discussions and decisions of the conference until afterward: it doesn't want the press to write about them while they are under way; it would seem as though it didn't want the American people even to think about them until the Government decides it is propitious.

The ominous truth is that this is not an isolated incident; it is a trend. This is not merely an arguable exception; it looks as though it was becoming a habit, and if not a habit then something very near to it, for there are now not one but three examples of the abuse of wartime censorship of news in which military security and military operations were in no way at stake.

First, President Roosevelt in his production and military inspection trip across the country last fall refused to allow independent newspaper corre-

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Pacific Setup Shown to Eden In Review of Allied Plans

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The process of polishing up Allied global grand strategy plans for the 1943 campaigns which began at Casablanca was complete this week with the departure of Anthony Eden from Washington, following a general conference on the Pacific war which coincided with his visit.

Military censorship plus the general preoccupation of public and press with the Russian aspect of the Eden visit obscured until yesterday the fact that while he was here there were also present in Washington leading members from the staffs of the three commanders in the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz at Honolulu, Admiral William Halsey in the South Pacific, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific.

The details of what was discussed or decided at the Pacific war meeting remains a secret which Tokyo would enjoy probing even more than you and the writer. But the general outlines and the major purport can be seen. The broad shape of 1943 operations for all parts of the world were mapped at Casablanca during the last part of January. It remained to work out final details with respective field commanders and bring all of them completely up to date on major purposes.

Moscow Told of Plans

This task was taken in hand at once. A party of the top ranking military leaders at Casablanca, including Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Air Force, started east at once. Their trip took them to Chungking by way of the various allied commands en route, including Cairo and New Delhi.

At Chungking they put the Allied cards on the table before Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Both before and after going to Chungking they held long conferences with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Allied Commander in Chief for Asia.

Meanwhile Moscow was fully informed by means yet undetailed.

With return of the mission to Washington the whole Allied world had been brought into the Casablanca picture except the Pacific. That was done quietly, but most comprehensively. A total of 15 high ranking officers were officially announced by the War Department as having been here, and that number was increased by several lesser luminaries of "the big three" of the Pacific.

Co-ordination of Plans

Their discussions were held with the top officers of the Allied high command here. The coincidence of their visit with that of Mr. Eden's gave the British Foreign Secretary his first real chance since the beginning of the war in the Pacific to get in direct touch with the men who have been fighting Japanese across the far side of the world, and is expected to result in more awareness in London of the Japanese part of the war.

Beyond this outline the conversations fall into the realm of speculation. From what is known one can assume, however, that the principal considerations were:

1. The fullest co-ordination of the three Pacific commands in whatever operations have been decided upon.

2. The fullest exchange of information about the condition of the enemy and the fullest cross checking of individual estimates of the enemy's likely course of action.

Whether there is any early action against the Japanese involved is another matter. It is about equally possible that the holding phase of the war in the Pacific

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Big-Time Gambling Over In Boston, Kavanagh Says

Big-time gambling is over in Boston, Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh declared today.

Bookies have been on a "betting holiday" due to the fact that all of the nation's race tracks have been idle during the past week, he explained. "This breathing spell," he added, "has given us time to work out a plan to further the control of gambling in Boston."

Acting Commissioner Kavanagh also announced today that his department is beginning an immediate war on juvenile delinquency. Officers now assigned to the junior police work will also have to work with officers on juvenile cases in the various divisions.

He further said that auxiliary police will be asked to watch out for youths snatching hand bags and other similar law infractions. Captain Kavanagh said the auxiliary police is empowered to make such arrests. In fact, he pointed out, the common law gives the right to any citizen to make arrests in cases of a breach of the peace or a serious crime.

There will be no more chauffeurs for police captains, the Acting Commissioner ruled, stating that captains will have to ride with any officers available, if it is necessary for them to drive.

Every Saturday Captain Kavanagh plans to hold conferences with heads of divisions and units to hear their ideas on police problems. He also seeks public co-operation, reminding citizens that "this is their department and they should be interested enough in it to be on the job at all times and to call anything to the attention of the police that needs clearing up."

Division captains were assigned yesterday to the responsibility of the gambling situation in the city but Captain Kavanagh said today that if they can't successfully cope with it he has in view six experienced men who can.

To Confer With Bushnell

The Acting Commissioner revealed today that Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell had called offering his entire staff for any services which the Police Department might require.

Realizing that the Acting Commissioner had his "hands full" at the present time, Mr. Bushnell told Captain Kavanagh that he will confer with him at the Attorney General's office later.

Captain Kavanagh said that one of his chief objectives is to get as much work as possible out of his present staff until he can get more men. The Acting Commissioner plans to confer with Governor Saltonstall within a few days on the possibility of putting on additional men. While Mayor Tobin has the final say whether the police department shall add men to its force, Captain Kavanagh first must clear through the Governor's office before making his request of the Mayor.

Last night Captain Kavanagh issued an order forbidding all Boston policemen to accept employmen in any other field, adding that every member of the force must be immediately available for the performance of continuous duty in the event of an emergency.

Shortage of Men

Since taking over the duties of Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, now on voluntary leave of absence, Captain Kavanagh has been particularly concerned with the shortage of personnel in the department and one of his first steps was to ask the Boston Committee on Public Safety to release police officers from air raid duties. Commissioner Timilty and six other high Boston police officials are awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to permit gambling.

The Acting Commissioner also made it known that he did not favor any more leaves of absences of policemen to enter the armed service unless they were of draft age.

In preparation for any emergency, Captain Kavanagh indicated that he soon would arrange to restore beds and cots to police stations to take care of mobilization needs. While most of the 17 division stations have beds, they have been set aside in separate quarters for the use of servicemen on leave.

Possibility that five new captains would be named within the week was indicated by Captain Kavanagh when he said that the department needs these men for its continued efficient operation. Reliable sources also pointed out that other promotions would be forthcoming as soon as the Acting Superintendent could get the approval from Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin.

Absence of Fire Drills Told In James Welansky Transcript

James Welansky, Cocoanut Grove Executive being tried for manslaughter in Superior Court, told two of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's assistants on Dec. 1 that he, as general manager of the club two weeks up to and including the Nov. 28 fire, had given no instructions to Grove employees regarding exits or fire drills, records read in Court today showed.

Directly after Miss Anna F. Manning, the stenographer who took the statement at police headquarters, had read it on the stand this morning, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle introduced rules of the State Department of Public Safety requiring removal of obstacles to exits in calling for "periodical fire drills" in public places.

Mr. Welansky's December 1 statement also said that he was unable to specify where, if at all, he had seen fire extinguishers in the Grove, "except there was one in the men's room, I think."

He was in the "new Cocktail Lounge at the time of the fire talking to Police Captain Joseph A. Buccigross who also was indicted but is not now on trial, according to the report.

Mr. Welansky had estimated there were 900 persons in the various parts of the Grove on the night of the fire, although he said "it was filled but not to capacity."

James said he had taken over the management because his brother, Barnett, also on trial, had gone to the hospital where he had remained until after the fire.

His statement was admitted by Judge Joseph L. Hurley against James only.

Jacob Goldfine, the third defendant, who is listed as wine steward, was identified in the Welansky statement as being in charge of the Melody Lounge and the Caricature Bar. Frank Balzarini, the head waiter in charge of the main dining room, was a fire fatality, evidence showed.

James Welansky had said that within 10 days before the fire he had seen an unidentified fireman coming out of a Shawmut Street door who told him that the premises were in "good condition, and better than other places" that the fireman had inspected.

Mr. Doyle succeeded in having Judge Hurley instruct the jury that James Welansky's reference to the fireman was not "affirmative evidence" of the actual status of the Grove.

In the interview James had said that he was in the restaurant business, having control of a lounge and grill on Beacon Street. He had said he had owned a roller skating rink in Eggleston Square and had received other income from leases.

The transcript disclosed he had said at first that he "was not connected" with the Grove and had "no financial interest" there.

Pressed by his questioners, he had taken over the general managing, adding "you would do that for your brother, wouldn't you?" Among his duties during the two weeks was conferring with the head waiter and the bookkeeper.

He had also said that he saw exit signs but he was unable to describe them specifically. One of the exits was listed at the top of the stairway leading from the main lobby down into the Melody Lounge where other witnesses said the fire had started.

The witness said he had not inspected exit doors, but he assumed that the heads of the various divisions were complying with all laws and safety standards.

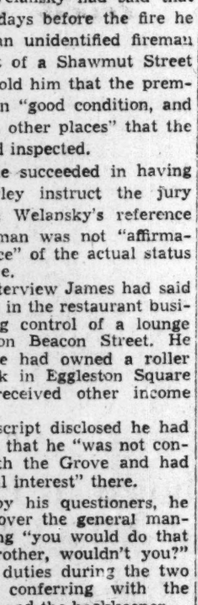
Captain Buccigross had said it was the first time he was inspecting the New Cocktail Lounge, the Welansky statement disclosed.

Dr. Timothy J. Leary, Suffolk Medical Examiner, testified in support of death certificates which had been admitted as evidence to show that fatalities had occurred directly or indirectly as a result of burns or smoke.

Train Your

THERMOMETER

TO REMAIN AT 65°



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Tinware Scarce at 5 & 10-Cent Stores

By a Staff Photographer

Wartime Conditions Bring Many Changes to Popular Low-Priced Stores

Shortages in many items have meant curtailing counter space in the popular Woolworth 5 and 10's all over the country. Tinware is practically nonexistent, although crockery still holds its own. Here a clerk is showing a customer a few tin cookie cutters, the last of the tinware on the counter. A few tin plates and odds and ends of enamelware on wall shelves make up the entire stock.

Five and Dime Emporiums Carry On Despite Gaps

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next to grocery stores and meat markets—to the forefront in the news today because of food shortages and rationing—probably the most popular store among the nation's housewives is the "Five and Dime."

But, if mother's ironing cord has become worn so that its use threatens to blow a fuse, or her flour sieve has sprung a "leak," there's no use trying to pick up a new one at the five and ten—they're no longer obtainable there.

And, there's little use in promising the youngsters "a big bag of candy" from the same store, either. For, although a few varieties are still to be found in the familiar glass cases, the section has been largely turned over to displays of cookies, salted nuts, and potato chips.

Wide changes are taking place in these "Housewives' Emporiums"—changes brought on for the most part by wartime conditions which have meant curtailing on many items and expanding on others. Many articles on which these stores virtually built up their vast business have disappeared completely from the counters.

More Cotton Goods

This is particularly true with regard to merchandise made of metal and rubber. Hardware and electrical goods counters have shrunk in size—often moved to another part of the store. And, in their places, one finds today larger stocks of writing paper, more books and magazines, added drugs, toilet articles, and cosmetics, and more cotton goods, especially hosiery.

Tools are practically gone from the hardware counter. Nails, tacks, and screws are scarce. Cutlery has practically disappeared—there are no more forks and spoons, no wire strainers, and a very small stock of other kitchen utensils. Tin and aluminum pots and pans are out for the duration. Crockery and glassware, alone, remain among housekeeping items.

In the electrical goods section, extension cords and wire went long ago. There is a shortage of light bulbs, and flashlight batteries. "We haven't had one since the blackouts," said a clerk. Sockets, fuses, push buttons, and extra connections are few and far between.

Over on the notion counter, bobby pins, hairpins, and curlers long ago did a disappearing act. Scissors and other metal items followed. Elastic goods have lost their "snap," and plastic zippers "zipped in" when the metal variety was discontinued.

Toys of Different Materials

Now, all this does not mean that these popular-priced chain stores contain nothing today but empty rows of counters. Far from it. The more plentiful pieces of merchandise merely have filled up the open spaces. There are just as many toys for the little folks as ever. But they are made of different materials. No more metal and rubber toys, but an abundance of plastic and celluloid playthings. Toy guns, soldiers, tanks, battleships, airplanes, and other trappings of war overflow the counters—but all made from nonpriority materials.

Writing paper has taken a sudden spurt, with a heavy demand for stationery printed with patriotic emblems. "People must be writing a lot more letters than ever, especially to the boys in service," remarked a clerk.

"They're doing a lot more reading, too," she added. "We sell more books and magazines than ever." Cook books are in great demand, as well as reprints of classics and popular fiction.

Jewelry Still Popular

Millinery goods, feathers, ribbons, and decorations hold their own. Jewelry is as popular as ever. But, here again, metal numbers are absent, and in their place have come plastics, fabrics, and wooden knickknacks.

"We are spreading out on merchandise that is obtainable, and curtailing counter space on the scarce and unavailable items," said the store manager. And he added that the lunch counter was as well, or even better, patronized than before. "And this in spite of our having to substitute sherbet for ice cream in many cases. We're making more sandwiches, but of course the ingredients are different in many cases because of meat shortages and rationing."

There's other good news, too. Many stores still have a considerable "hold-over" stock of some individual items, and plenty of shoe-repair findings, even some rubber soles. So—try the five and tens, anyway. They might have what you're looking for, and you're bound to run across a lot of new gadgets just suited to your rationing needs.

More Than 200 Seabees March To Departure for Navy Jobs

A parade of more than 200 skilled workmen—new enlistees in the Navy's Construction Battalion—is leaving Post Office Square for the South Station, Boston, this afternoon. They are being accompanied by wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, as well as by the Navy Band, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Lieut. Gov. Horace P. Cahill. Official escort consisted of the personnel of the Navy's Recruiting Division at Boston.

Each man carried some implement symbolic of the trade he would pursue in the Navy. Acting as "floats" in the parade, were steam shovels, cranes, and other mobile equipment such as the Seabees will have to work with when they reach their unannounced destination. Some of the men carried placards reading, "We'll Build a Road to Berlin," "We'll Hammer Our Way to Victory," and "Our Construction Is Their Destruction."

The purpose of the parade, Navy officials said, was to stimulate enlistment in this branch of the service. Now that voluntary enlistment in the Navy is no longer permitted for the ordinary civilian, this branch of the forces—the Construction Battalion—remains the only one open for enlistment. Men between the ages of 17 and 50 years, with knowledge of some construction skill, are eligible and receive ratings up to that of Chief Petty Officer. The Navy needs more of them, the Recruiting Division said.

Weather Predictions

Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts: Slightly warmer tonight in western portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature with intermittent light drizzle along south coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:32 p. m.; height 9.2 feet. Thursday, 8:54 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F, and of red stamps marked A.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for holders of A gasoline rations must be made before this date.

Present Plans See Tripling At Least of Boston Airport

Plans for expanding the East Boston Airport on a scale promising to put the Hub City in the foreground of aviation development both during and following the war are rapidly approaching maturity, it is learned in authoritative sources today.

Just when the final story on what the Commonwealth, City and Federal Governments are contemplating for the future of air travel and wartime traffic in Boston will be available is not definitely known, but it should break within a week or 10 days. Meanwhile, the city is being prepared for "something big" through special news flashes and addresses by public officials on a growing scale.

Tonight, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will discuss plans for development of airports throughout Massachusetts before the Brokers Division of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange meeting at the Hotel Vendome.

Governor Has Surprise

The Governor is expected to reveal some interesting advances in plans for making Boston the Hub City for air travel of the future.

At the same time, there are reports in City Hall of a meeting of the Airport Development Committee of the City Council, possibly tomorrow, to discuss the sales of land necessary for tripling the size of the local airport. Whether the Federal Government will buy the land on its own or whether the State will co-operate in the venture is one of the unanswered questions at this time.

Would Level Islands

It is known, however, that the present size of the airport would be increased by leveling off several islands and connecting them with the mainland. The Commonwealth already owns the land available for the present airport, 500 acres. The size would be increased to at least 1,500 acres under tentative plans to allow for the landings and takeoffs of the largest cargo planes.

There is a growing possibility that the size of the airport and its facilities will be even greater than 1,500 acres, under new plans being drawn in co-operation with Federal authorities.

The conclusion appears certain that Boston will not be left behind in the nation-wide race for post-war control of the freight lanes of the air.

CD Competition Finals in Newton

Winding up a civilian defense competition in which representative groups from 14 cities and towns have already participated, teams from Newton, Wellesley, Waltham, Belmont, Dedham, and Watertown will meet in the final contest this evening in the auditorium of Newton High School, Walnut Street, Newtonville.

A demonstration of first aid work will be a feature of the program. Quiz contests, with eight teams in the field, will demonstrate the training of air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and police, and the first aid corps.

J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will congratulate the winners and silver cups will be presented to the four winning teams by Gen. Daniel F. Needham and Percy Charnock of the Public Safety Committee, Dr. Edward G. Huber of Boston, and Capt. John F. Stokes, acting commissioner of the State Police.

The contest schedule will be:

Wardens, Wellesley vs. Waltham; Auxiliary firemen, Newton vs. Waltham; first aid, Newton vs. Belmont; auxiliary police, Dedham vs. Watertown.

Judges in the four finals will be: Wardens competition, Maj. John Lane, Leslie Jones and Joseph Gillis of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Auxiliary firemen competition, Charles F Stackpole, chief of the Lowell Fire Department, George L. Church, deputy chief of the Cambridge Fire Department. First aid competition, Morris Kerr, Charles Robinson, Miss Doris Armstrong and Mrs. Wilhelmina Aylward of the Boston Red Cross. Auxiliary police competition, Chief William Hyde, Belmont; Chief James Tonra Brookline; Chief Archie Bullock, Arlington.

Disguised 'Beano' Gets the Approval Of Maine House

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 31 (AP) —Legislation to regulate the game of "five-in-a-row," formerly known as "beano," was termed "nothing more or less than a gangster bill promoted by out-of-state racketeers," prior to its approval yesterday by the Maine House by a vote of 63 to 49 after debate.

"Several sessions ago the opening wedge was driven by legalizing pari-mutuel horse racing," Representative Benjamin C. Bubar, Jr., said after describing the measure as a "gangster" bill, "and this would open the gap wider.

Speaking for the measure, Representative John F. Ward, Millinocket, said he was surprised the opponents interjected the word "racketeer" into any reference to "five-in-a-row" and challenged anyone to show how a "racket" could result from the game under the bill's strict provisions, which would place regulations in the hands of the chief of the State Police.

Stokes Gets McSweeney's Safety Post

Immediately upon accepting today the resignation of Eugene M. McSweeney as State Commissioner of Public Safety, because of ill-health, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police to the vacancy. The job pays an annual salary of $6,000.

The Executive Council, under suspension of its rules, quickly confirmed the appointment of Captain Stokes who has been serving as Acting Commissioner for several months.

Mr. McSweeney's resignation was submitted by his wife, Mrs. Margaret M. McSweeney. The Governor accepted it immediately with regret.

Captain Stokes, who began his police career on the Cambridge force in 1911, joined the State on Oct. 4, 1920, as a detective. On Sept. 20, 1934, he was appointed Captain and Chief of Detectives. The new Commissioner will complete the unexpired term of Mr. McSweeney, which runs until 1946.

Mr. McSweeney was originally appointed to the State Public Safety post by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1937. He had served as Boston Police Commissioner earlier, being removed in November, 1936, by former Gov. James M. Curley, who had appointed him to the post in February, 1935.

Ralph H. Osborn was recommended to the Council today for re-appointment as Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries, and Garret S. Hoag's name was submitted for Director of Liquidations for a six months' period to complete the liquidation of closed banks.

Not Many Strikes in N. E. U. S. Conciliator Reports

"You do not have many strikes up here. I think New England is doing very well."

This is the judgment of the best posted man in the country on New England's strike record—H. R. Colwell of Washington, Regional Supervisor for Region I of the United States Conciliation Service. The task of the Conciliation Service is to adjust labor disputes. Region I covers New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with the biggest case load of labor disputes of any of the five regions.

On a visit to Boston yesterday Mr. Colwell arranged for the opening of the first office here that the Conciliation Service has ever had. It will be located in the Old South Building adjacent to other offices of the United States Department of Labor.

Mr. Colwell said he was somewhat enthusiastic over the fact that strikes have dropped to a minimum and that production vital to the war effort has consistently gone along without interruption except in rare instances.

Short Duration

"Strikes that do occur are of very short duration," he commented. "The workers go out in the morning and as a rule go back the next day. Tieups in wartime don't last very long. The employees are conscious of the war and of the fact that they have got to keep going."

Disputes — not strikes — are increasing to a slight extent, Mr. Colwell added. "This," he explained, "is due to the renewal of labor contracts which usually occurs in large number at this season of the year. Many contracts expire in March and April.

"The conciliators are handling approximately 120 disputes in New England at this time. These are not strikes but negotiations. Wages make the principal issue."

Nine of Mr. Colwell's staff of conciliators in this region came in for conference with him. He discussed with them the need for closer co-operation with State labor agencies concerned with the handling of labor disputes. While the Federal and State labor officials have always worked together, the Federal supervisor for New England pointed out today's special need for co-operative effort to cover the labor relations field completely from the standpoint of industrial disputes.

Largest Number

The 12 conciliators now engaged on labor disputes in this region make the largest number New England has ever had, the Washington official noted. Each averages nine or ten assignments at a time, distributed among different cities.

For the first time those located adjacent to Boston will now have an office to work out of. Hitherto they have had to work out of their homes or hotels. Setting up of an office here, which will be finished in about a week, will make the conciliators more accessible to their Washington headquarters and more able to dispatch an increasing volume of work, their chief anticipates.

Another new angle here is the appointment of a conciliator, Charles Ray, to serve as regional representative between the Conciliation Service and the new Regional War Labor Board in Boston.

In addition to Mr. Ray, six other conciliators are now stationed in Massachusetts: E. Frank Ward of Arlington, Miss Anna Weinstock, Westboro; Justin McAghon and Edward M. Chamberlain, Boston; Henry F. Tucker, Milton, and Robert E. Cosgrove, Springfield. William Gaston works out of New Canaan, Conn., and others come over into Connecticut from New York. William F. Burke works out of Rutland, Vt.; Harry W. Smith out of Durham and William H. Steele and John O'Reilly out of Manchester, N. H.

Boston Hears Ceiling on Fish Is Now Under Consideration

Food Problems in New England

Possibility of ceiling prices for fish was hinted yesterday by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, who told members of the Brookline Kiwanis Club that a hearing, relative to placing a ceiling price on fish, will be held in Washington next Tuesday before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

From all over the country, said Mr. Fitzgerald, protests are coming in to Washington asking, "Why not a ceiling on fish?" He added his belief that sufficient evidence would be submitted at the hearing to assure the establishment of a price ceiling.

Mr. Fitzgerald added that another phase, not generally known to the public, was that the Government is rapidly buying up all canned fish for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease shipments, and that it will be forced soon to go to the market to buy fish for canning purposes. Furthermore, it will be forced to pay the exorbitant prices now prevailing, he said, unless a ceiling is placed on the product soon.

More Canned Goods?

Rulings from the Office of Price Administration, Washington, now permit retail grocery stores to keep inventories of rationed types of processed goods, equal to approximately three times the amount of these items sold during the month of March. Retailers will determine their "allowable inventory" by multiplying by three the aggregate point value of the rationed items which they sold in March.

During the first 10 days of April, each retailer must file in inventory report with his local ration board, at which time his allowable inventory points will be determined. Wholesalers will follow a similar process, except that they will multiply the point value of their March sales by six.

Ceiling on Veal

New packer-wholesale maximum prices for veal—preparatory to the setting up of a new system of retail prices—were prescribed by the OPA yesterday.

Within a week or two, the agency expects to issue uniform retail prices on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, similar to the standardized prices on pork which will become effective tomorrow, April 1.

Under this new pricing system, maximum prices on meat will be the same in all stores of the same type in the same area, instead of each store maintaining a different legal maximum as at present.

Ration Cooking Schools

To aid housewives in overcoming some of the food problems brought about by rationing, the Masachusetts Committee on Public Safety will sponsor neighborhood cooking schools, it announced last night.

Trained nutrition workers will assist block leaders in establishing courses designed to show women how to derive the greatest food value from available products, as well as to advise them in prudent use of their ration points, said Curtis M. Hilliard, Director of the Committee's Subdivision of Health.

Connecticut Vegetables

The Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association Advisory Committee, in a letter to the Office of Price Administration, yesterday asked that vegetable ceiling prices be set high enough "to cover production costs and allow a reasonble return for the grower."

Declaring that the growers face "tough sledding" in meeting production goals with higher material and labor costs, and the shortage of farm labor, the Association added that the cost of growing vegetables may be 50 per cent more than last year.

The Committee also suggested that early, mid-season, and late-season ceilings be set to cover seasonal variances in costs.

School Maintenance Cost $16,277,376

Maintenance of Boston public school for the fiscal year 1942 cost the taxpayers $16,277,376, an increase of $161,845 over the fiscal year of 1941, it was disclosed in a report submitted to members of the School Committee by Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager, last night.

The allowance of emergency compensation allotments to school employees during 1942 were largely responsible for the increase, Mr. Sullivan said. Members of the committee voted to continue the emergency payments until the proposed salary increases are adopted.

Nine Indictments OnGamblingFound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 31—The names of those listed on the nine secret indictments returned yesterday by the grand jury investigating gambling conditions here will be revealed in court today, it was disclosed by District Attorney Owen A. Hoban.

At the same time the 20 persons arrested two weeks ago by the State Police in a series of raids that took local authorities by surprise will be arraigned on charges of conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery.

An indictment charging Frank Iaconi, a liquor dealer here, with selling fictitious lottery tickets was returned by the grand jury yesterday. Mr. Iaconi's home and liquor store was raided two weeks ago and nothing incriminating was found at that time.

The raids on alleged "bookie" establishments were directed by Assistant Attorney-General James E. Farley. The State police were also directed by the Attorney-General's office during similar raids in Boston last January.

Typewriter Drive Brings Good Yield

War Production Board officials believe the turning point may have been reached in the drive for typewriters for the armed services. Although the response of the public has not equalled that obtained in the salvage of scrap metals, rubber, kitchen fats, and tin cans, announcement came today that 50 prominent business houses in Greater Boston have been persuaded to sell to the WPB 25 per cent of their typewriters, and Whitney Harb, official in charge of procurement, hopes it indicates a swing toward success.

Concerns which have sold one of every four of their typewriters to Uncle Sam include Alles & Fisher, Inc., American Granite Association, Atlantic Monthly, Babson's Statistical Organization, Bird & Sons, Inc., Boston Council of Boy Scouts, Boston Globe Company, Boston Penny Savings Bank, Burdett College, Samuel Cabot, Inc., Choate, Hall & Stewart, Otis Clapp & Son, Columbian Rope Company, Cromwell & Cabot, A. B. Dick Co., Fiduciary Trust Co., Friend Bros., General Heat & Appliance Company, Green Shoe Mfg. Company, Home Savings Bank, Kincaide & Co., La Touraine Coffee Company.

Lever Bros., Loomis Sayles Corporation, Maritime Asso., J. Mathews Special Agency, N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Anna L. Oliver, Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, Sears Roebuck Company, Second National Bank, Socony Vacuum Company, Stone & Downer Co., United Fruit Company, United Shoe Machinery Co., Waldorf System, Inc., Waltham National Bank, Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee, Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson, White Weld Co., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., F. W. Woolworth Company, Employers Liability Association, Inc., First National Stores, Kraft Cheese Company, New England Confectionery Company.

Hides Treated

A process for treating hides and skins which reduces the shipping weight about 22 per cent compared with a similar size wet, salted hide has been developed in Argentina. After being treated with a solution of water, sodium chloride, and a secret chemical, the hides are dried and folded into rectangles.

Legal Return of Factory Indicates Trend in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 31—The possibility of a new precedent in expropriation cases is suggested by the Mexican Supreme Court decision which returned to former owners one of the largest sugar factories in Mexico. The factory, Compañia Azucarera El Mante, S. A., was expropriated in 1939 by Lazero Cardenas, then President, and has been under the management of a workers' administration since that time.

A new attitude on the part of the present Government under President Avila Camacho toward private property and toward expropriatory powers of the Chief Executive is thought to be reflected in the decision.

This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the decision is the second of its kind the Supreme Court has rendered within the last 12 months. Though the details in the other case, which pertained to properties of the Huasteca Petroleum Company (subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey), were entirely different and the basis of the decision not parallel, the general tendency in both instances has been the same: to reinstate property in the hands of the original private owners.

Taken in 1939

"El Mante," one of the three largest sugar refineries in Mexico, was expropriated by Presidential decree Feb. 18, 1939, on the grounds of a pending debt to the Banco de Mexico for more than 10,000,000 pesos, at about $2,070,000. Reasons of public utility and the intent of passing a center of work to the hands of the laborers, a fundamental attitude in the Cardenas Administration, were also cited. The decree did not provide for any payment to the owners, as was provided, for example, in the expropriations of the petroleum properties held by foreign interests.

Misuse of the expropriatory rights was stressed in the Court debates.

Justice Gabino Fraga has been quoted as saying during the debate: "We cannot tolerate that under the pretext of public utility, social good or collective profit, expropriations should be converted into instruments of political vengance, with deviations from the law and executive abuses of power; and it should be the Judicial Power and above all the Supreme Court of Justice which, as depository and interpreter of the Constitution, should control such matters."

Right of Seizure Questioned

This thesis was elaborated to support the idea that absolutism of rulers is discarded under a democratic regime, so that "even when the institutional structure gives discretional faculty to the Legislative Power for enumerating the instances of public utility and to the Executive to evoke the law, the Judicial should determine if the act is adjusted to the legal disposition. . . ."

The Government's right to expropriate in the "El Mante" case was held non-existent because the Federal Government has no territorial jurisdiction over state territory, and the refinery is located in Tamaulipas State. In addition, the sugar industry is not a federal concession (as in the case of petroleum exploitation) but derives from the State, it was said.

Finally, the argument held the grounds of public utility inadmissible in that a "solvent and prosperous" industrial center was simply expropriated from one entity and turned over to another, the workers' co-operative. The Court did not concede the co-operative any personality in the judgment.

None of the interesting aspects of the "El Mante" case is that under the workers' administration the refinery has prospered, increasing its output, while the salaries of the workers have been tripled. For this reason certain senators have suggested that the plant continue in the hands of the workers.

Marines' History Told In Musical Recital

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31 (AP)—"Music for the Marines," a composition by David Van Vactor of Evanston, Ill., and dedicated to Lieut. Col. Chester L. Fordney and the United States Marine Corps, was given its world premiere March 27 by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra.

A Marine Corps color guard entertained the concert audience with a demonstration of the manual of arms, and the composer and Colonel Fordney made "curtain" talks after being introduced by Fabien Sevitzky, Conductor of the Orchestra.

Mr. Van Vactor's composition is a musical recital of the Marine Corps history and its closing theme is based on the familiar "Marines' Hymn."

Quakers Join Armed Forces In Ratio of Two to One

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (AP)—Two members of the peace-loving Society of Friends (Quakers) are entering the armed forces for every one that enters a civilian public service camp as a conscientious objector, a committee reported to the Arch Street Friends at an annual meeting.

"Some of us wonder if that fact . . . is not a measure of the spiritual vitality of our meetings," the report said. The committee was headed by Lawrence Shanahan.

THAT

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Art for Red Cross' Sake

Wide World

New Audience Sees Screen and Stage Star

Fredric March sits for his portrait by Gordon Grant, while spectators who paid a dollar apiece for admission crowd around for a good look. All the money was donated to the American Red Cross War Fund by the American Water Color Society, which arranged the benefit at the National Academy of Design, New York.

Wallace: Unity of Entire World Needed for the Peace to Come

CONCEPCIÓN, Chile, March 31 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, declared here that unity of the entire world would be needed for the peace to come, and warned that economic war could not be perpetuated without "sowing the seeds of military war."

Speaking in Spanish to workers and officials of the Lota coal mines at a luncheon, Mr. Wallace asserted that the great masses of people everywhere were moving forward "in a revolutionary march" marking the first phase of the world struggle between free men and slaves.

"Although some have spoken of an American age," he added, "I say the age we are entering can and must be the age of the man of the people. That man will learn throughout the world to organize his industries, will learn to increase his productivity."

"We Children"

He said he put the full weight of his office behind this statement: "We children of the United States are not a superior race. And the Nazis are not either. We cannot perpetuate economic war without sowing the seeds of military war."

He called for total effort of Chilean men and resources to produce materials to win the war.

In the postwar world, Mr. Wallace declared, "international monopolies will be controlled so they shall not feed the jealousy of anyone. Thus can the benefits of human invention be assured to all men instead of only a few."

If all men are truly convinced that "we are fighting for a peace which shall benefit the masses of the people," he said, "we can produce the materials needed without strikes or sabotage, through strong co-operation, a firm hand and alert mind. With that conviction so often called forth by Roosevelt, the men who draw up the terms of peace will do so thinking of the entire world."

Spurs for Senate

Earlier, when Mr. Wallace was presented with a pair of spurs by a welcoming party after he arrived at Concepción to begin his tour of Southern Chile, he quipped: "Are these to use on our Senate?"

Santiago labor leaders have asked the Vice-President to use his influence to promote the greatest outflow of machinery, money, and railroad rolling stock from the United States for Chilean industries.

In an editorial addressed to Mr. Wallace, the Santiago newspaper La Hora said Chile gladly offered its resources to the United States "but in exchange we ask full value for our labor, which means we ask for tools, adequate food, comfortable homes, and enough schools for our children."

The weaker party in the bargaining process in the Western Hemisphere, it added, is the nation producing raw materials, and "thus the Chilean worker must labor 20 hours to get the fruits of one hour's labor of the United States worker."

Maritime Commission Probe Asked

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Reinforced by fresh charges supplied by organized labor, a small Senate bloc pressed anew today for an investigation of the Maritime Commission despite overwhelming confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of the Commission chairman to a new six-year term.

After five hours of heated debate yesterday, 70 Senators voted for retention of Chairman Emory S. Land. There were five negative ballots from Republican Senators.

Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont submitted a report by an American Federation of Labor committee accusing Mr. Land, Howard L. Vickery, another Commission member, and Joseph W. Powell, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, of conduct "detrimental to the general welfare of our country and our war effort."

Opponents of Mr. Land reiterated that their criticism was not directed at him personally but at the Commission which he heads.

Senator Aiken declared his charges of collusion and mismanagement against the Commission had "only scratched the surface of what is destined to become the most revolting scandal in the history of national expenditures."

The A. F. of L. committee's report purported to be based on an investigation of the Commission's cancellation of shipping contracts of the Andrew J. Higgins New Orleans Corporation last July.

The report said the Commission "by factual misrepresentations and concealment of material facts," had claimed that a steel shortage forced the cancellation.

The Committee, however, listed as "the only and real reasons for the cancellation: "Favoritism toward existing and conventional shipyards, many owned by large companies; fear of competition that would result from mass production through unique assembly-line methods in shipbuilding, and unjustified animosity toward A. J. Higgins, Sr."

Navy Trains 1,000 Aviation Cadets Every Three Months at One Station

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—The Navy told the story of its largest primary aviation station March 29, disclosing that approximately 1,000 aviation cadets are now being trained there every three months to fight with the fleet.

One year ago the station in Glenview, 21 miles northwest of Chicago, was a miniature naval reserve base for flight elimination training, with a complement of only 20 officers, 120 men and 18 airplanes.

Now it's a hornet's nest of buzzing yellow trainers, spread over 1,200 acres of the countryside. Two whole golf courses have been swallowed in the expansion. Three hundred officers have been attached to primary training, 3,500 enlisted men back them up, and in the new hangars are approximately 350 planes.

The skipper of this air school, both in its "before" and "after" stage, is Commander G. A. T. Washburn, U. S. N., an enthusiastic flying officer who saw long ago the possibilities of the little base at Glenview.

When war came his plans were ready, and he submitted them on April 7, 1942, just 10 days after he was reassigned to command at Glenview after a brief tour of duty elsewhere. Washington promptly approved the expenditure of $12,500,000 to make the base a vital part of the Navy's air training program. Workmen threw up hangars, shops and barracks almost overnight. In 121 working days 1,300,000 square yards of concrete were poured for landing mats and runways.

Commander Washburn said he believed the plant was giving young fliers the finest primary course in naval aviation ever worked up—"certainly much improved over when I started to fly in 1924. In approximately three months the students get 100 hours in the air, plus a thorough ground schooling in the theory of flight, navigation, recognition, applied physics and similar subjects. He estimated this training was worth between $8,000 and $9,000.

When student cadets leave Glenview they go for their intermediate and advanced training to Pensacola or Corpus Christi. When they want to enter Glenview they go first to their naval aviation cadet selection boards throughout the country.

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Dr. Dodds Champions College Training Plan

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31 (AP)—The President of Princeton University took issue recently with critics of the Army and Navy College training programs, declaring them to be "educationally as well as militarily thoroughly sound."

"The armed services and the colleges are engaged in a vast co-operative race against time to train the minds and bodies of young men for highly technical warfare," Dr. Harold W. Dodds asserted in an address prepared for delivery at the annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni Association of Maryland.

"There is a tremendous opportunity for college faculties to contribute what no one else can offer toward the winning of the war. On the whole, the colleges should be pleased with the rigorous nature and ambitious objectives of the training courses."

Raw Recruit in Morning; Goes to Bed a Lieutenant

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—In an amazing magic transformation, John H. Hawley, an Eastman Kodak research worker who awakened Saturday morning as a raw recruit in boot training at the Sampson Naval Base, went to bed Saturday night a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Hawley applied for a commission some time ago, but was drafted meanwhile and assigned to naval training at Sampson. His commission came through and, summoned before Lieut. F. F. Moore in charge of officer procurement in this city, Lieutenant Hawley was sent back to Sampson, discharged by the Navy. He returned to take his oath attired in a natty officer's uniform with its stripe and a half. Lieutenant Hawley will be assigned to Quonset, R. I., soon, Lieutenant Moore said.

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—*New York Herald Tribune*

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—*The Christian Science Monitor*

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38 Nations Invited to Food Parley

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The State Department has announced that 38 nations have been invited to a conference with the United States April 27 on postwar food problems.

The conference will be held "at some suitable place in the United States" to be announced later. There have been unconfirmed reports that it might meet at Des Moines, Iowa.

The meeting will be concerned with long-range food problems rather than immediate postwar relief needs. Exploratory in nature, it will consider, among other things, the possibilities of international agreements designed to assure efficient production of essential agricultural products at equitable prices to both consumer and producer.

Invitations were sent through usual diplomatic channels to the 30 other United Nations and to the eight Latin-American countries associated with them in the war.

Basic Problems

"The Government of the United States of America is of the opinion that it is desirable now for the United Nations and other nations which are associated with them in this war to begin joint consideration of the basic economic problems with which they and the world will be confronted after complete military victory shall have been attained," the invitation said. "Accordingly, and as a first step in this direction, the Government of the United States proposes to convene, on April 27 at some suitable place in the United States, a conference on food and other essential agricultural products."

Each government was invited to send "a small number of appropriate technical and expert representatives."

"The purpose of the conference," the invitation added, "is to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views and information with respect to the following topics and for exploring and seeking agreement in principle as to the most desirable and practicable means and methods of dealing with the following problems:

"Plans and prospects of various countries for the postwar period regarding production, import requirements or exportable surpluses of foodstuffs, and other essential agricultural products, with a view to improving progressively in each country the levels of consumption within the framework of the opportunities, and possibilities of an expansion of its general economic activity. Such consideration will be entirely divorced from the question of the provision of relief.

Improvement of Nutrition

"Possibilities of co-ordinating and stimulating by international action national policies looking to the improvement of nutrition and the enhancement of consumption in general.

"Possibilities of setting up international agreements, arrangements, and institutions designed to promote efficient production of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products and to insure for the world adequate supplies of such products with due consideration to the attainment of equitable prices from the viewpoint of both producers and consumers.

"Commercial, financial, and other arrangements which will be necessary in order to enable the countries of the world to obtain the foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products which they will need and to maintain adequate markets for their own surplus production."

The United Nations invited to the conference are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, Union of South Africa, Soviet Russia, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. The associated nations are Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

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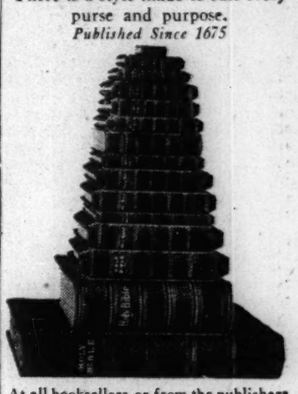

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Dr. Cushman Wants Ruling On Japanese-Americans

A very dangerous situation under constitutional law exists for minority groups in the United States unless the courts render a clear-cut decision in the case of the evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of Cornell University's Department of Government, said today.

In an interview in Boston during the course of the three Bacon Lectures on Constitutional Law which he is delivering at Boston University, Dr. Cushman declared that justice may be done to these approximately 70,000 American citizens only if the courts hold that the evacuation was done solely on the grounds of acute military necessity.

He pointed out that unless the decision is clear on the West Coast evacuations the same technique might be employed by certain groups in the United States to hamper the activities of other groups which may be distasteful to them. He emphasized that religious groups, racial groups or labor unions might be made the victims of minority persecutions unless the decision is exact upon the reasons for the military evacuation.

Dr. Cushman emphasized that the important question of martial law operating alongside civil law which obtains on the Pacific Coast should be settled. In theory, he said, martial law generally suspends all civil law. He cited instances of martial and civil law operating in the same areas, however, in the case of the care of flood sufferers and other regions in which widespread disaster had occurred.

Some West Coast Japanese-Americans have not been found dangerous to American welfare and the carrying on of the war, he said. Virtually every American citizen of Japanese ancestry who has applied for release from the relocation centers east of the Pacific Coast has been granted such permission after he was thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dr. Cushman said. The Government, he declared, has been unable to find actual evidence of disloyalty in these citizens. Nevertheless, he declared, although the Government may not have guessed right as to the potential "fifth column" danger of these citizens, it had to take the only reasonable course and order their evacuation.

In his lecture today on "The Negro and the Constitution," Dr. Cushman stated that courts and statutes are not going to solve the Negro problem. Progress may be achieved, he said, only by the development of mutual trust and tolerance between the white and black race.

He cited various categories which have contributed to unconstitutional discrimination between the Negro and the white man. Among those are disenfranchisement of the vote through the poll tax law as exercised by some southern states, zoning of residential areas through the "separate accommodations" ruling of the Federal Housing Administration, and segregation of Negro and white units in the military forces.

OPA Liberalizes Regulation on Coal Stoves for Heating

Industrial plants, institutions, hospitals, clinics, and some other potential users of coal stoves for space heating are now eligible to buy such stoves as the result of an amendment to the regulation just announced by the Office of Price Administration. Formerly only private householders could apply for ration certificates to purchase a coal stove.

Large numbers of the stoves have been manufactured, it was revealed today by OPA, and the New England area will have prior permission to buy most of them.

The regulation specifies, however, that no person who has disposed of any coal-burning equipment in the 60 days preceding his application for a ration certificate for a stove will be granted one if the equipment be sold could have been used for heating the space.

Music of Strauss On Great Moments

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music from Oscar Strauss' operettas will be sung tonight on Great Moments in Music by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Freedom of the sea is the subject of a dramatization in which John Freedom, who symbolizes man's unquenchable love of liberty, deals a smashing blow at Fascism while aboard a French ship manned by Nazis, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Chief Boatswain's Mate, Lloyd Morris of the U. S. Coast Guard who was awarded the Purple Heart for bravery under fire during the North African invasion, is guest on the Keep Working, Keep Singing, America program, with Walter Cassel, baritone, as soloist, CBS-WEEI, 6:30 p. m.

Bob Hope is guest on Lionel Barrymore's program, Mayor of the Town, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. On the same station at 9:30 p. m. Miriam Hopkins visits Milton Berle, co-starring with him in a comedy of the South.

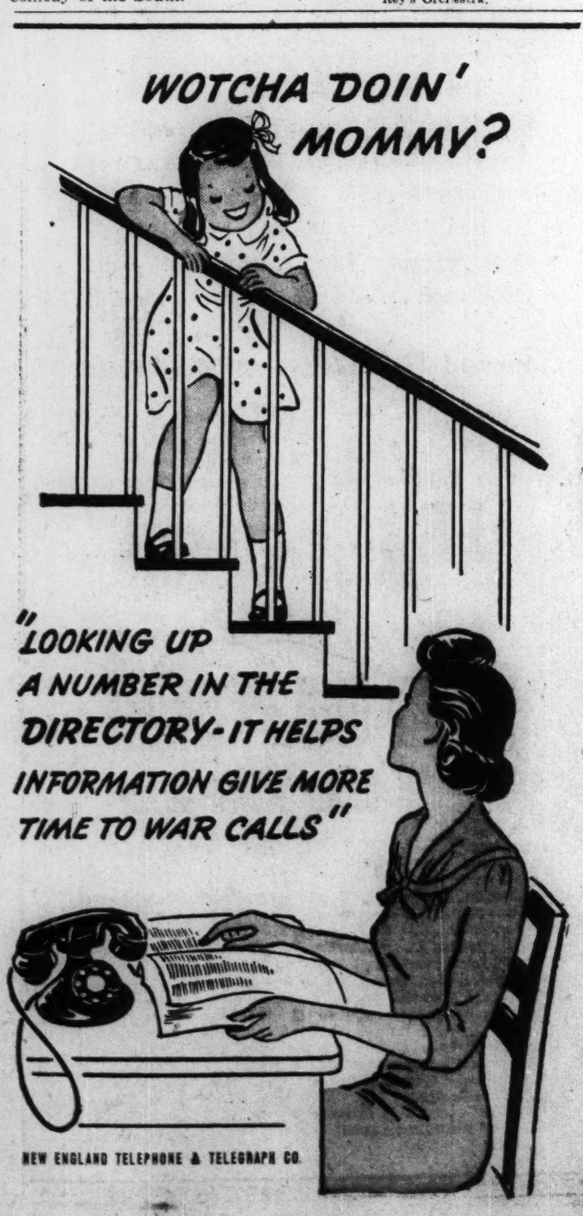
Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (40.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Harries; the Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; music, guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Freddy Nagel's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Edith Lorand's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Salute to the States"; Alvino Rey's Orchestra.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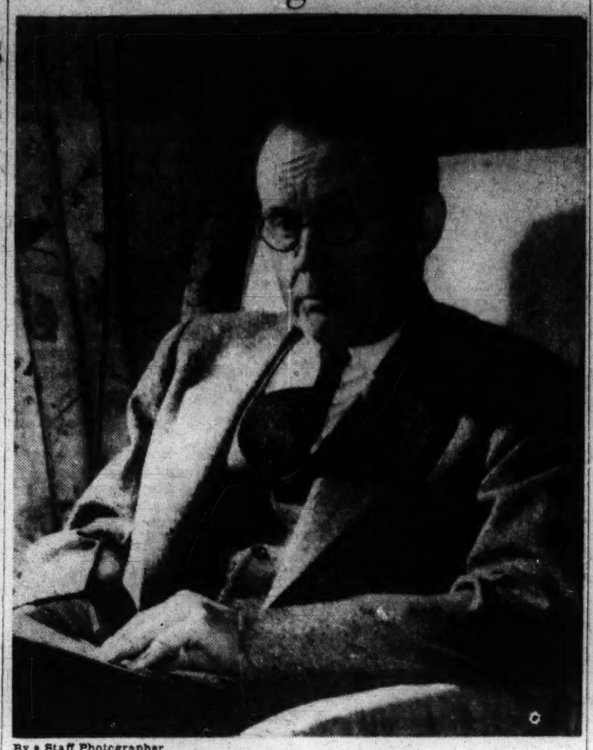


By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Robert E. Cushman

Head of Cornell University's Department of Government, now delivering the Gaspar G. Bacon Lectures on Constitutional Law at Boston University.

N. H. Cities Are Urged to Act For Better Safety Ordinances

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 31—Insurance Commissioner Arthur J. Rouillard has swung his support behind a move for enactment by all cities of adequate ordinances setting up standards of safety against fire in public places.

Fire prevention experts of the fire insurance companies and representatives of hotels, night clubs, and other places which would be affected by provisions of such an ordinance have been working on suggested legislation which it is hoped will minimize the likelihood of a recurrence of the disasters that hit Boston and St. John's, Newfoundland, according to Commissioner Rouillard. He feels that the danger may be materially reduced if such model ordinances are adopted.

Appeal for Fats

An appeal has been issued by officials of the State Council of Defense to housewives to intensify their salvage of fats and greases. It seems that during the first three months of the drive New Hampshire led both Maine and Vermont. But now New Hampshire has dropped behind the adjoining States in fat collections.

Employment Rises

Expansion of employment has taken place even in communities not frequently considered to be war production centers, according to a survey conducted by the Concord Chamber of Commerce. The survey covers the City of Concord which is seldom referred to as an industrial community. The survey shows that during the last two years industrial and office work employment has increased 12 per cent.

A breakdown of the survey shows that a large portion of the increase may be attributed to expansion of Federal and State governmental agencies. The survey shows that in spite of the fact that more than 2,000 have left the city for the armed services in the last two years that 817 more people are employed than were two years ago. The Boston & Maine Railroad is the city's largest employer.

High Court Vacancy

Gov. Robert O. Blood is going to have an opportunity to make his second high tribunal appointment. Chief Justice John E. Allen of Keene is retiring from the New Hampshire Supreme Court. Many circles consider Oscar L. Young, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, as the logical choice for the post. But Chief Justice Young is expected to turn down the elevation and Associate Justice Francis W. Johnston of Claremont is considered the next choice. This would leave a desirable post open in the Superior Court.

Power for OPA

New Hampshire agricultural leaders are contending that only through vesting of State OPA organizations with power can the interests of the farmers be served properly. The agricultural leaders feel that the dairy and cord-wood problems resulted from a lack of decentralization of the OPA operations. To prove their point these leaders point out that after Federal officials were argued into permititng some local authority in the establishment of milk prices that local formulas were devised to bring about effective control.

Arts and Crafts

The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts may resort to the use of a printed catalogue in order to reach customers that are not visiting the New Hampshire shops because of transportation curtailment. Officials of the League feel that it is imperative to keep the craft movement going for the duration not only because of the immediate benefits but because of the probable need for this source of income for many New Hampshire families after the war.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—The Magic Carpet. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, J. B. Priestley. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Band of the Royal Canadian Air Force. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

N. E. Roads Get Approval On Airlines

Approval of New England railroad ownership of air lines, dating back to 1931, has been recommended by two special examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board as in accord with the spirit and intentions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

The examiners today recommended specifically that the C. A. B. find that the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads did not acquire control of Northeast Airlines, Inc., after approval of the 1938 civil aeronautics act.

The report, prepared by Thomas L. Wrenn and Albert Beitel, arose in a proceeding involving the provisions of the Act which make it unlawful for a common carrier (such as a railroad or steamship line) to acquire control of an air carrier. This provision of the 1938 act was an outgrowth of the air mail controversy of 1934 when the United States Army Air Forces carried the air mail and the contracts of the air carriers were cancelled temporarily.

The examiners' recommendation upheld the contention of the New England roads that the act applies only to future acquisition and therefore was not applicable to their present interest in Northeast, which dates back to 1931 when it was organized as Boston-Maine Airways.

The old air company was reorganized as Northeast Airlines in 1940, the roads stated, and in the reorganization they relinquished their control. Now each road owns only 15.2 per cent of the stock in the air line.

The railroads contended, therefore, that they no longer were capable of legally enforcing control over Northeast "and do not actually control it."

Final Defense Quiz

A civilian defense competition in which 14 Greater Boston communities have participated reaches its final stages tonight when teams from Newton, Wellesley, Waltham, Belmont, Dedham, and Watertown meet in a series of quiz contests at Newton High School auditorium.

The competing teams will display the training of air-raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and police, and a first-aid corps. J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will preside.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 1
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Women Form 'WAGS'

Plan Entertainment for Servicemen

Eager to give servicemen a good time on furlough, Mrs. Frances B. Russ, left, and Miss Doris Opper, right, Office of Price Administration receptionists at 17 Court Street, Boston, have organized the WAGS, War Agency Girls Society. Mrs. Russ is President and Miss Opper Secretary-Treasurer. The organization is composed of ununiformed stenographers and girl clerks in the various Government branch bureaus of the City. The WAGS will stage a ball at the Copley-Plaza April 7. All servicemen are invited.

State Drive for Farm Help Opens in Worcester Friday

Massachusetts' campaign to recruit thousands of year-round and part-time farm workers to protect the state against a food shortage opens on April 2 when state and county officials meet at Worcester for a training conference. The meeting will start at 10 a. m. in Horticultural Hall.

Purpose of the meeting is to acquaint all officials working on this major home front problem with the plan developed by the Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee for obtaining sufficient additional labor to close the gaps caused by the drift of farm help to higher paying war production jobs and by drafting of farm workers into the Army.

Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, heads the Farm Labor Committee appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in February.

Its plan includes intensified efforts to obtain draft deferment for farm workers, attracting of skilled farm help back to the farms, and recruiting of high school boys and girls, college students, off-shift industrial workers and women as part-time or full-time workers.

Attending the conference will be various state officials in charge of the recruiting program, County Extension Service agents who will have charge of the drive in each county throughout Massachusetts and the five County Farm Labor Supervisors newly appointed by the Farm Labor Committee to assist in canvassing the nede for farm workers and the amount of volunteer labor available.

Mr. Webster will stress at the conference the urgency of the farm labor situation in Massachusetts.

The Commissioner points out that intense efforts must be exerted to obtain additional help on the farms if Massachusetts is to maintain the high level of food production reached last year. If this level of production is not maintained, he adds, serious conditions may ensue.

James DeNormandie, State Director of Livestock Disease Control, will preside at the meeting at which the speakers will be:

Roy E. Moser, Extension specialist of the Farm Management Department, Massachusetts State College and State Supervisor of the Farm Labor campaign; Sumner Parker, County Agent Leader of the Massachusetts Extension Service; Maj. Allan B. Shepard, farm occupational adviser to Selective Service; W. G. Purdy, Acting Secretary of the Farm Security Administration in Massachusetts and Connecticut; James W. Dayton, County Agent at Large; James Mansfield, Supervisor of Labor Clearance of the United States Employment Service; Russell Mack, State Supervisor of Secondary Education, who will represent Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education.

Heads N. E. for Scrap

Rhode Island today leads the New England states and is sixth in the national standing in collection of scrap iron and steel for 1943. Due to necessity to double check on junk yards, transportation companies, steel mills, and state and national salvage divisions, official figures are not released from Washington until about 45 days after completion of monthly shipments. Therefore, Rhode Island's standing is based on January shipments.

Radio Rally To Aid Drive For Red Cross

Every bit of stage and radio talent available in Boston will gather tonight before the microphones of WCOP to conduct a 4½-hour show on behalf of the Red Cross War Fund. Starting at 7:35 this evening, the show will be a last-minute appeal to radio listeners to make up the War Fund shortage which today stood at about $500,000. Pledges by telephone will be accepted either at the radio station, Commonwealth 1717, or at Fund headquarters, Capitol 9700, it was announced.

John Boles, Ralph Bellamy, Mary Martin, and Shirley Booth will be among those participating in tonight's show. There will also be well known orchestras, including those of Sammy Kaye and Bob Chester, with the McFarland Twins and the Milt Herth Trio. Among featured soloists on the program will be Betty Bradley and Dot Wilkins.

"We hope this rally" said Charles F. Rowley, general chairman of the Fund, will swell the Fund total appreciably in the closing hours of the original campaign period. Primarily it will serve to carry our appeal to homes and individuals possibly missed by our solicitors.

"We know some were missed," he admitted, "because the manpower shortage this year gave us fewer solicitors. We believe the rally, beside providing pleasure and entertainment, will afford also a quick, convenient means of making pledges to suuport this worldwide program of mercy which must not fail."

Contribtuions received recently included:

Individuals

$1000—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Snow, Jr.
$500—Maurice T. Freeman, Mrs. John H. Harwood.
$450—Anonymous.
$400—Mrs. Edward Harding.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Salvage.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whittier (additional, total $750).
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Preston T. Stephenson, Mrs. Godfrey M. Brinley, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius T. Hill, Charles E. Mason Jr., Miss Amelia Peabody.
$150—Anonymous.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. C. Comstock Clayton, Emily B. Shepard, William Cordingly, Ralph Hyde, Sanda Countway, Miss Elizabeth Williams, H. M. Kuryla, Mrs. C. Theodore Ramseyer, Miss Janet Beasre, Miss Elizabeth Ramseyer, Louis T. Golding, Anonymous, Miss Josephine H. Wilder, Mrs. Horatio Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr., Miss Margaretta R. Yoonhees, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Baker, Mrs. William D. Grant, Miss Emilie Hugel, Mrs. Edwin E. Jack, Mrs. Walter Carle, Mrs. C. F. Richmond, Anonymous, A. W. Anthony, Roger Amory, Samuel L. Agoos, J. C. Keith, N. Penrose Hallowell.

Public Employees

$258.02—Works Progress Administration employees.
$134—Federal Housing Administration employees.

Commerce and Industry

$5000—Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund, Inc. (additional, total $10,000).
$1,300.42—Boston Salvage Committee, (Mayor Tobin).
$500—Hale & Dorr, Pastene & Co., Inc., James Russell Boiler Works Co.
$300—Merrimack Manufacturing Co.
$250—Coastwise Transportation Co., Pastene Wine & Spirits Co., Inc.
$211—Globe Newspaper Co. employees (additional, total $503).
$200—A Kopelman & Sons, Inc., C. H. Sorague & Sons, Inc., Walworth Co., (Boston Branch), Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank.
$182—The Whittemore Co. employees.
$168—Webster Thomas Co. employees.
$150—Armstrong Cork Co., Ritz Carlton Hotel employees, Arlington Gas Light Co.
$138.50—O'Brion, Russell & Co. employees.
$134.75—Chinese Business Men's Group.
$131.75—Greater Boston Community Fund employees.
$125—Herman B. Cohen & Co.
$120—Swift & Co. employees.
$109.95—The Ritz Carlton Hotel Co.
$100—Ingersoll Rand Co., Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight, George M. McFadden & Bro. Agency, Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp., Frank Ross Co., Ross Towboat Co., Royal Textile Co., Thayer McNeill Co., Tyler, Eames & Reynolds, Longwood Towers Co. employees.

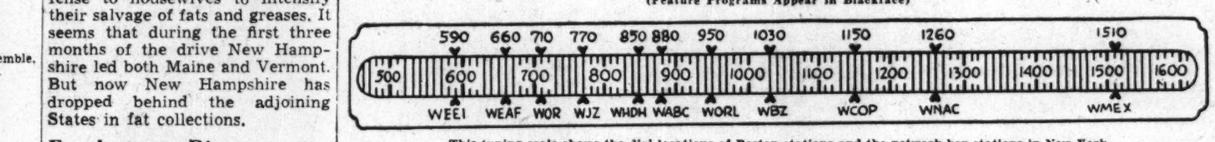
Swedish Steamer Joins Mercy Ships

Replacing the steamer Eros which foundered in a recent storm off the coast of Greece, the Swedish steamer Talara has been assigned to the fleet of Mercy Ships carrying food and supplies to Greece, according to the Greek War Relief Association.

The Talara is in Swedish waters and efforts are being made to arrange safe conduct for the craft to sail early in April. A smaller Swedish ship, the Berit, is to be assigned to the shuttle service between the Greek Islands, delivering the goods taken to Greece by the Mercy Ships. Eight ships have taken more than 116,000 tons of foodstuffs to Greece since last August for distribution by a joint Swedish-Swiss Commission.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	'Spike Jones': Variety	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vocalist; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"		
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick Conza!"
11:15 Second Husband; s.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	B Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk	Hour; music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Leo Litwin, pianist	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Organ sketches	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Studio String Concert	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble; F. Forti, cond.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrel'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: 'Home'	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Jan Garber's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets; songs	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"California Melodies"	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	John Barry, western drama	John Barry, western drama	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	Alumni Dinner Tufts Col.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	'Manhattan at Midnight';	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall"; drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall"; drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom; drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Tchaikovsky's Symphony 2d
9:15 Milton Berle; variety; orch.; guests	John Freedom; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic skeller; Ilka Chase, m. c.	M. Gould's Or.; Musicale; Nadine Connor; Larry Clinton; orch.	Classical Album
9:30	Xavier Cugat's Orch.		Popular Music	B. Sallinger; News; Tazas
9:45	Orchestra; Trumpeter		Concert Album	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music: O. Strauss' Music	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	Gracie Fields, songs		News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm Shirer	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Salute to the States";	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End; News
12:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Forces of 11,000,000"; America's Town Meeting	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; orch.; gangs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Suk: Serenade for String Orchestra
12:15			News Service	
12:30 Stage Door Canteen	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; orch.; Basil Rathbone	Treasure Hour of Song; soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
12:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Variety Show			
1:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy Durante; G. Gibbs; or.	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
1:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs		Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Todd Grant; news
1:30 Network Speaker	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama; guest speakers; orch.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
1:45 News; World War II	Music		Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fisherman's Program	Music of the New World;	Sp. American Serenade;	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

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Women's Activities: Martha's Vineyard Gardens

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the Martha's Vineyard Garden Club, the two biggest truck farmers on the island are going to plow and plant as usual this spring. They had almost decided not to plant at all—for want of labor to harvest the crops.

Shipbuilding and the Navy airport have absorbed all the manpower on the island, explained Mrs. Wilfred O. White, President of the Garden Club, which has adopted an ambitious plan of farm aid and food conservation for the coming summer.

Farmerette help promised to the island truck farmers will be recruited from non-members as well as members of the Garden Club. But each group of farmerettes will go out to its farm under the leadership of a Club member who is an experienced gardener. The leader will take orders from the farmer and be responsible for seeing that the work is done properly and also for paying the workers, according to Mrs. White.

"We feel that the only way we can be of help to the farmers is to guarantee the quality of the work," she says. "We have many executives who are well qualified to oversee the work."

Pay in Money or Vegetables

Farmerettes can take their pay in money or in vegetables. The farmers with whom Mrs. White has discussed the plan are unwilling to accept help unless they pay for it. She feels this is the typical attitude of farmers. "Farming is a business," they tell her, "and why should we trade on the patriotism of women and profit by it?"

Martha's Vineyard farmerettes will work from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Club will arrange for their transportation.

This direct assistance to truck gardeners is only one phase of a three-point program drawn up by the Club's executive committee and adopted by the membership at a series of regional meetings called his month for the special purpose of discussing it. Since the planting season begins before most of the Club members arrive at the island for the summer, the program had to be approved before the regular Club season begins. One meeting was held in Boston, another in New York, and a third on the island. About three quarters of the Club's membership of 325 are summer residents, according to Mrs. White.

"The enthusiasm of the women touched me," was Mrs. White's comment in telling of these regional meetings. The seriousness with which they have undertaken to support the program is a source of inspiration to the executive committee, she said.

Garden Show

The three-point program also calls for putting on a garden show at the end of the season and for setting up one or more community canning kitchens. The show is designed to stimulate interest in home gardens. Prizes will be given by the Club both for the finest specimens of fresh produce and for canned and preserved items.

Through the canning kitchens the Clubs hopes that all surplus from memberes' gardens as well as from the truck gardens may be preserved to swell the Nation's food supply. One kitchen will be located in the school in Vineyard Haven, where adequate cooking facilities are available. It will be supervised, Mrs. White said, but a woman of pratical experience who is schooled in the methods of the State Extension Service which has been conducting courses on the island.

Only those who participate in the labor of the kitchen will have the right to share in its products, according to Mrs. White. In other words, it will be as if the kitchen belonged to one big family. No sales will be made to anyone else and thus they will not run into the problem of point-rationing—at least not as the law stands, today, Mrs. White explained.

Follows Tradition

This carefully planned program is in keeping with the Club's tradition of community service and improvement. Since its founding in 1925 by Mrs. T. M. R. Merkleham, who was president for 15 years, it has carried out a series of constructive projects. To the Club the island owes the neatly clipped hedges which vie with those of the English countryside. And to its efforts are due the visitor's thanks for the welcome absence of billboards along the roads.

Fifteen years ago the Club started a campaign to control moths by buying the first sprayer for the island. Last year, working with the county commissioners, it helped establish a wildflower sanctuary on the sight of the old Indian chapel at Christiantown. Work on the latter must now yield precedence to wartime demands, said Mrs. White, but still the Club will live up to its slogan, "The island is our garden." Only this year it will be a vegetable garden!

Mrs. White's co-officers include: Mrs. Henry V. Greenough of West Chop and Brookline, First Vice-President; Mrs. E. T. Carrington of Edgartown and Newark, N. J., Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. Coles Hegeman of East Chop and Providence, R. I., Secretary; and Mrs. Stantin H. Bryden of Vineyard Haven, Treasurer.

Inset by a Staff Photographer

Vineyard's Garden Center and Club President

A glimpse of the Martha's Vineyard Garden Club center, with inset of its President, Mrs. Wilfrid O. White of Vineyard Haven and Boston. Located in West Tisbury, the clubhouse is a 200-year-old mill which the Club saved from being torn down and turned into its own attractive meeting place. It is of gray shingle with Vineyard brick at the base, and the old mill stream running by.

State Workmen's Fund Seen Entailing Huge Bureaucracy

Establishment of a State fund in Massachusetts for providing workmen's compensation insurance would result in the setting up of a governmental department larger than any now in existence in the Bay State and would require 600 to 750 persons to operate it, John W. Downs, general counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, said today.

Mr. Downs appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration to oppose a bill filed by the State Federation of Labor providing a State fund for workmen's compensation and excluding insurance companies from writing this type of coverage.

Proponents of the bill were heard last week when Samuel Horowitz, counsel for the State Federation, told the Committee that workmen's compensation was in the same category as unemployment and old-age insurance now provided by the Government.

The insurance company spokesman said that this was the twenty-fourth time in the last 26 sessions that labor's bill for a State fund had come before the Legislature, each time being defeated.

Pointing out that the present bill has the same wording as the initiative petition which was before the 1941 session, Mr. Downs charged that it was "monopolistic" in its provisions to exclude private insurance companies from writing workmen's compensation insurance.

"By taking away the right of insurance companies to write workmen's compensation insurance," Mr. Downs said, "Massachusetts would lose taxes, now collectable on insurance premiums, totaling in excess of $150,000." This figure, he said, was based on 1941 figures.

Questioning the efficiency of State funds Mr. Downs quoted a statement made by the manager of the California State Fund upon resigning. He said, "I have long felt that the Fund could no continue always maintaining the freedom from political influence and activities, and that it could not continue to provide efficient service and economical insurance protection without that freedom."

"Only seven states have monopolistic state funds and no state has adopted one since 1919 when North Dakota enacted a law creating such a fund," Mr. Downs said. He added that with the exception of Wyoming most of the states had experienced difficulties in administration of the funds.

Cooking Schools Are Planned

Homemakers will soon be able to take their food problems to neighborhood cooking schools sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Curtis M. Hilliard, director of the committee's subdivision on health, announced today.

Trained nutrition workers, he said, will assist block leaders in setting up courses designed to show women how to get the most possible food value out of available products as well as to give them guidance in making prudent use of point rationing.

"Before another year is over," Mr. Hilliard said today, "we will have many changes in our food supply. We must learn how to use the foods available in the most palatable way, and with the minimum loss of food value."

The War Services Division of the Public Safety Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Homans, will co-operate with the division of Health and Social Services in the program. A War Emergency Nutrition Guide, prepared for guidance in cooking classes, is being distributed to community leaders in civilian defense.

In the Public Safety Committee's handbook which is being distributed, a "Meal Warden's Guide For One Week" sets forth menus that will meet the highest nutrition standards with the use of easily obtainable foods.

Business Women View Fashions

Nearly 3,000 business women gathered in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night for a fashion show presented by the Jordan Marsh Company as a climax to a series of lectures on correct dress, which have been sponsored by the store under the direction of Edna Somers. Helen Valentine was the guest commentator.

The presentation was arranged under such titles as "Here Comes the Navy," introducing suits, coats, and dresses in navy blue, some accented with white and others combined with prints or plaid taffetas; "Neutrals Take on Color," tans, beiges, and grays with matching or contrasting accessories; "Greens Are Good for You," in which the many greens popular this season were shown and one of the models carried a basket of garden greens, where the various tones of green were arranged in combination with red, lime, hydrangea blue, and other colors.

"Doing It Up Brown," featured browns for all occasions, and showed them combined with other colors, especially yellow. A bridal party, the bride's attendants all wearing gowns of jonquil yellow faille, was presented under the title, "You Were Never Lovelier." Summery frocks such as will appear this season at garden parties were also shown.

Under the title, "The Home Front," a tableau was presented in which each model represented some division of defense and showed the outfit suitable for the job.

Winners of prizes for letters telling what benefit the girls had received from the lecture series were announced by Ruth Moss as going to Natalie Dowd of Ashmont, employed at Lever Brothers, first prize; Natalie P. Snow of Braintree, John Hancock Company, second; Alice Ruth Thomas, Boston, New England Life Insurance Company, third.

Missionary Society Using New Leaflet

"They Were Slipping" is the title of the new leaflet from the City Missionary Society which is being sent to many of Boston's leading citizens. The appeal tells of the family-building work done in Greater Boston by this more-than-a-century-old philanthropy whose headquarters are on Beacon Hill.

"Seeing the less fortunate through difficult times has been our job for 126 years," the Society points out. Among other things, the leaflet describes the home conditions of one devoted family of young orphans which is being kept together and helped until its members are self-supporting.

It is hoped that the budget, which now makes possible the friendly services of 15 trained visitors, will be increased to provide several more such women to meet acute demands in Cambridge, Chelsea, and East Boston. War industries have mushroomed in these areas, causing congestion, difficult living conditions, and greater delinquency.

Swedish Fertilizer

Fertilizers available for allotment to farmers in Sweden during the coming season probably will fall short of requirements. The Food Commission may not be able to fulfill a promise to deliver 80 per cent of normal purchases of phosphatic fertilizer and 85 per cent of nitrate of lime. Deliveries of cyanamide and ammonium sulphate may be reduced.

Devens to Get WAAC Group Patriots' Day

War Activities in New England

The first of more than 10,000 WAAC enrollees will arrive at Fort Devens on April 19, Patriots' Day, it was announced today by Brig. Gen. Don C. Faith of the WAAC Training Command, who has just inspected the facilities for the fourth WAAC training center.

Fifth Lexington

The carrier Lexington, which has been undergoing trials in this area after its launching last September, is the fifth American fighting ship of that historic New England name, it was recalled today by the National Council of American Shipbuilders.

The first to carry the name was a brig of 16 guns, the first Continental ship ready for the sea. The second was an 18-gun sloop which was one of the important ships in the fleet of Commodore Perry when he made his historic visit to Japan in 1854.

Third ship was an iron-clad river steamer of seven guns which served with distinction during the Civil War.

Next came the aircraft carrier sunk in the Coral Sea last year.

Ack-Ack Zone

Owners and users of all types of boats are warned to keep their craft out of the area off Scorton Neck, Sandwich, on Cape Cod, all next month because of antiaircraft firing at the special range for the A. A. training center at Camp Edwards.

Firing may occur between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., it was pointed out.

U. S. S. Levy

At the request of the Massachusetts Department of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, a naval escort vessel being launched tomorrow at Kearny, N. J., is to be named in honor of Commodore Uriah P. Levy who was a hero of the War of 1812 and a prominent citizen of the early republic.

Mrs. Charles Mayhoff of New York City, niece of the Commodore, will sponsor the craft.

The Commodore was assistant sailing master of the brig Argus which destroyed 21 vessels during the War of 1812, before he was captured by a large British warship. He was held prisoner for 16 months, until the end of the war. Remaining in the Navy, he fought priates in the Gulf of Mexico and Honduras Bay.

A staunch admirer of Thomas Jefferson, the Commodore purchased the Jefferson home at Monticello after Jefferson's passing. He willed it to his nephew, Jefferson M. Levy, who later turned it over to a national organization dedicated to the preservation of the estate.

In 1839, Commodore Levy presented Congress with a statue of Jefferson, the first statue to decorate the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington.

He is also credited with having been responsible for the Navy edict barring corporal punishment in the Navy.

War Courses

Harvard, Northeastern, Boston University, Boston College, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will begin a series of "Engineering, Science, and Management War Training" courses under the United States Office of Education, starting between April 5 and May 10, it was announced today.

Applicants must register at the war training bureau at M. I. T., the announcement said.

Courses include introduction to engineering, industrial management, engineering fundamentals, pre-engineering mathematics, engineering drawing, machine drawing, alternative currents, and vacuum tubes and radio circuits.

Aerial Gunners

Eleven Massachusetts men have just graduated from the Army Gunnery School at Harlingen, Texas, receiving the silver wings of a combat crew member. After completing another technical course, such as radio operation or air mechanics, they will wear sergeant chevrons. In the Harlingen five-week course they specialized in the .30 and .50 caliber machine guns, which they will use squeezed into the turret, blister, or tail "stinger" of a bomber.

Those completing the course were: Chicopee, Theodore W. Smist; Greenfield, William M. Gates; Haverhill, Wesley Finman; Holden, Carl V. Hill; Lowell, Antonio F. Poirier; Quincy, Robert E. Fitzgerald; Revere, William H. Trusselle; Roxbury, Samuel Pollach; South Boston, Joseph H. Redmond; Springfield, Leonard R. Freniere; and Walpole, Fred L. Small.

Postal Workers Retiring

Five employees of the Boston Postal District will retire on annuity at the close of business today. They are: Thomas J. O'Keefe of Brookline, a formeman at the Superintendent of Mails' office; Thomas P. Hession of Dorchester, a clerk at the South Postal Annex; Atkins S. Hopkins of North Cambridge, a laborer at South Postal Annex; George H. Dornhofer of Roslindale, a carrier at the Roslindale station, and John T. Meaney of Quincy, a carrier at the Quincy branch. Mr. O'Keefe has been in the service since May 23, 1898.

Connecticut Labor Covers Entire U. S.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Nearly a quarter of a million workers from outside the State have been hired in Connecticut since defense work started, it is indicated by the records of the State Unemployment Compensation Department.

Since the Labor Department estimates the total working population at 800,000, that would mean that one in four of the production line workers in the "Arsenal State" have come in from other parts of the country.

Every State in the Union, Alaska, and Hawaii contributed to the labor force, the department's records show. New York is highest on the list, with 123,000; Massachusetts second with 50,000; Pennsylvania third with 21,000; Maine fourth with 14,000; and Rhode Island fifth with 13,000.

Other States in the first ten are Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Florida, and North Carolina.

3,045 Bicycles Available in April

In Massachusetts any person gainfully employed or doing essential war work becomes eligible tomorrow to buy a bicycle provided he can show that one is necessary to him for getting to or doing his work. School pupils who need bicycles for getting to and from school are also eligible.

The Office of Price Administration announces that 3,045 new bicycles are available for April sale in Massachusetts. Throughout the rest of the country only school pupils and persons doing essential war work are eligible to buy bicycles, it was learned.

April bicycle quotas for the six New England states are:

	Quota	Reserve
Maine	528	264
Massachusetts	3,045	1,523
New Hampshire	385	193
Rhode Island	615	308
Vermont	190	95
Connecticut	1,550	775

Feast for the Eyes—

By a Staff Photographer

But Those Red Stamps Don't Go Far

Displays of meat, the like of which haven't been seen in downtown Boston markets for weeks, made a feast for the eyes, but not the pocketbook or ration book today. For, no matter how much money a customer might have, unless he had plenty of ration coupons, too, he had to content himself with just looking. Clerks reported sales very slow, probably due to heavy pre-ration buying last week. This downtown market had plenty of hams, hamburger, bacon, beef, and lamb.

Coastal Dimout to Continue For Duration Including Autos

The nightly dimout in Boston and other coastal localities will continue for the duration of the war, and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin declared that the auxiliary police "have a right as auxiliary policemen and air raid wardens" to enforce the laws pertaining to it. Mr. Goodwin spoke as Chairman of one of the sessions of the twenty-second annual conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council in Boston yesterday.

Army and Navy officials, who were present at the sessions in considerable numbers, agreed that automobile headlights must be dimmed in strict accordance with the code, and that the shortage of manpower in the police forces of the State virtually compels the use of auxiliary policemen as enforcement agents.

Mr. Goodwin said there had been some confusion as to the extent of authority which the auxiliaries wielded, because he had been misquoted on one occasion.

Army officers declared many automobiles had been operated recently with as little as the upper third of the headlights painted out. Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security for the First Service Command, declared:

"It will not be sufficient to black out 40 per cent, 45 or even 49 per cent; it must be the upper 50 per cent."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 30
2,000 gallons	1710⅔
1,500 gallons	1283
1,000 gallons	855⅓
500 gallons	427⅔

Railroad Debt Paid

The Rutland Railroad's debt to the State was wiped out on Friday with the receipt by Governor Wills of a check for $70,104, in settlement of back taxes. The overdue taxes amounted to $189,000 but were reduced to the lower figure by legislative enactment.

Foes of 'Must' Vaccinate Law Continue Fight

Opponents of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts will appear at the State House tomorrow to support a bill to repeal the 38-year-old compulsory statute at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health. The hearing was postponed from March 16.

Commenting today on the forthcoming hearing, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of Wayland, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee for Medical Freedom, said that House Bill 863 takes away only the compulsory nature of vaccination and does not infringe on the rights of any person wishing to be vaccinated.

"It is claimed for vaccination that it prevents smallpox," Mrs. Henderson said. "Actually, the countries where vaccination is least practiced have the least smallpox." She cited Italy and the Philippines where vaccination is extensively practiced and said that in these countries the smallpox rate is high.

The fight for repeal of the compulsory vaccination law has been carried on in Massachusetts for a number of years with no success. It has been led by medical men and women, religious leaders as well as laymen.

Massachusetts was the first State to adopt a compulsory vaccination law and ten others have since joined it, Mrs. Henderson said. Seven States, she added, delegate their legislative power to local authorities leaving it optional whether to adopt compulsory vaccination or not.

Others expect to appear in favor of the repeal bill are John S. Codman of Boston, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee for Medical Freedom and Mrs. Arthur A. Lawson of Arlington, Chairman of the Committee.

Opposition will probably be led again this year by Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health.

Chief Librarian At Winchester To Talk to Quota Club

Miss Corinne Mead, who has been widely commended for the success of her weekly programs at the Winchester Public Library, will be guest speaker at the Quota Club dinner meeting at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union tomorrow.

As Chief Librarian, Miss Mead has inaugurated Family Friday night and Children's Saturday morning programs in which she incorporates the use of sound films to promote interest in good reading.

"Books a Librarian Recommends" will be her subject Thursday night, when she will be introduced by Miss Elizabeth M. Scullane, chairman of the evening.

Fifteen Quota members will assist during the current sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, according to President Carolyn LaVers.

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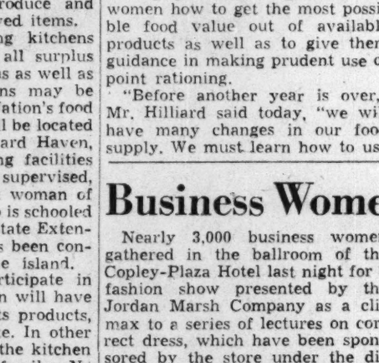

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Probably Mother has explained to you why it is you have ice cream so often. She's told you how much nourishment there is in the dairy products that ice cream is made of. And it's just because the ingredients of ice cream *are* so wholesome that the government has taken some of them for our soldiers and sailors. That leaves less for you and me to buy.

So Mr. Brown's ice cream supply has been restricted. He only has so much to sell every month. And when that's gone, there just isn't any more till the *next* month. It's not his fault.

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it's HOOD'S

British Pursue Rommel Forces Fleeing North in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

ward with nothing to halt the onrush but hastily erected defenses.

British infantry and Moroccan Goums of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army took Sedjenane, 40 miles west of Bizerte, after an advance of about seven miles from the Djebel Aboid area.

Meanwhile, the forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., made a slight advance through dense mine fields in the scarred hills east of El Guetar.

The British in taking Oudref and Metouia, however, had seized the junction of the road leading from El Guetar and Gafsa with the main coastal highway, and the Axis position in front of General Patton appeared to be wholly untenable.

The fact that the Americans encounter mostly Italians int heir advance was taken here as indicating that the Axis chieftain already had pulled back most of his effectives, in an effort to avoid being nailed on the flank.

The Eighth Army's onrush and the American's dogged hammering 45 miles to the northwest was squeezing Marshal Rommel's forces farther back into a bottleneck between small salt marshes north of the Chott Djerid and the sea.

Reports from the front said the Americans finally had crossed the German mine fields and had captured 200 prisoners.

General Montgomery's men, wiping out enemy units in hurriedly thrown up trenches and other defenses, were compelling Marshal Rommel to confine his retreat almost entirely to the coastal highway, flanked by the sea at a distance of only about five miles on the east and desert and marshes on the west.

Berlin Reports Huge Explosion in Naples

By the Associated Press

The Berlin radio broadcast a report from Rome today that an ammunition depot blew up in Naples last Sunday, killing 72 and wounding 1,179 civilians and soldiers.

These casualties included seven Germans killed and 31 Germans wounded, said the broadcast. Admiral Domenico Cavagnari has been directed to determine the cause of the accident, the Berlin radio added.

British Navy Harassing Nazis

Algiers Radio broadcasts said the British Navy was continuing to harass the Axis retreat by pouring shells into the coastal road.

The first 40 miles of Marshal Rommel's route toward Sfax, some 70 miles up the coast, were barren sand, and each mile pushed the beaten Germans and Italians into a narrowing corridor.

Sedjenane, given up by the British a few days ago during an offensive by Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's northern forces which carried them about 24 miles, was retaken in an attack from the south. It is a railway station about 12 miles from the coast. The attack was carried through in difficult conditions.

Medium bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters were especially active as the Allied air attack continued at a furious pace, smashing at La Fouconniere airfield, 30 miles northwest of Sfax, and El Maou airdrome to the north of Sfax, twice Tuesday, attacking many tanks, silencing machine-gun posts, and strafing troops.

The British and American Air Forces in North Africa announced that they were adopting "nonstop annihilation tactics" against the enemy's troops and front-line positions as soon as his defenses appeared to be cracking, shifting from their tactics of attacking ports and supply facilities.

Light Douglas bombers with mixed British and American crews escorted by Spitfire and Warhawk squadrons carried out a number of these missions.

Allied airmen shot down 12 enemy planes during the day, losing seven of their own planes. Eleven of the enemy planes were shot down by Americans.

Planes from General Montgomery's sector swept roads between Sfax and Cekhira, north of Gabès, and between Cekhira and Gafsa.

Northumberland Unit Led Mareth Attack

Meanwhile, it was permitted to be disclosed that the 50th Northumberland Division made the initial attack on the Mareth Line as the Montgomery offensive started March 20.

Crossing the wide, wet, and deep Wadi Zigzaou over a hastily built highway, this division drove a wedge into the enemy lines near Zarat, but Marshal Rommel threw his entire 151st Armored Division into a counterattack and the Northumberland Infantry was forced to give up most of its gains under heavy punishment.

The division held the German armor off, however, while the flank attack at El Hamma was developing and prevented it from swinging into the battle there in time to meet the Second New Zealand Division.

Gen. Jacques Leclerc's Fighting French column, which joined the Eighth Army after a march across the Libyan desert from Lake Chad, also contributed to the victory by driving the enemy from the high ground in the southern extremity of the Mareth Line and enabling the New Zealanders to make their wide sweep.

Reports suggested that Marshal Rommel had no intention of stopping his retreat for many miles. One such report by the London Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid said that Marshal Rommel had ordered the destruction of Sfax harbor, 70 miles north of Gabès, and that many installations already were in flames. There was no confirmation of the report, however.

Another report from the Algiers Radio said the British Navy had put a force ashore at Sfax to cut off Marshal Rommel's retreat. But British sources in London were unable to confirm this, and emphasized that Sfax Harbor probably could not accommodate a ship larger than 1,000 tons.

Allied pilots reported that at least 300 Axis motor vehicles were wrecked Tuesday alone in aerial attacks.

By nightfall, an almost continuous line of fires from burning trucks, gun towers, and armored cars was visible for miles.

American and British Kittyhawk fighter-bombers of the Western Desert Air Force took off soon after dawn in the initial raids, and hour after hour formations of these veteran squadrons swooped down over the fleeing enemy and the crump of their bombs shook the earth.

Pilots on the earlier raids reported small groups of motor transports which they attacked, but as the day wore on, despite a growing sandstorm haze, they were finding concentrations of 200 vehicles or more.

Some planes turned aside to attack camps and enemy positions, with one camp being surprised so suddenly that three Germans reading a map in the open, and four more walking out of a tent fell under the Allied aerial fire.

By a Staff Artist

Rommel Flees Northward

Double white arrows indicate how the British Eighth Army is holding hard to the heels of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps as it flees northward. Other white arrows show the progress of the American forces, seeking to cut off the Axis retreat, and of the British First Army in the Tunis-Bizerte sector.

In the Air:

British Attack Occupied France

British fighters swept over Occupied France in an offensive patrol Wednesday after a night's lull in the air battle against the Axis.

Shortly before noon squadrons of Spitfires came home over the Channel from the direction of Cape Gris Nez.

On Tuesday a Mosquito plane of the Fighter Command severely damaged a heavily loaded enemy merchant ship of about 1,500 tons while patrolling the Bay of Biscay.

Mosquitoes of the Fighter and Bomber Commands carried the greatest share of the RAF's activity Tuesday, fighters strafing railroad targets in Brittany, and bombers attacking a factory belonging to the Phillips Wireless Valve and Radio Works at Eindhoven, Holland, in a dusk attack.

There was no report of any attacks during the day or night on Germany itself following the attack in force Monday night on Berlin and Bochum.

The main factory of the Phillips works was bombed last Dec. 6 by about 100 light planes and 12 were lost on that raid.

Before that attack, the plant employed more than 15,000, the largest factory of its kind in Europe, and its entire output went to Germany.

Since then, the British Air Ministry News Service said, the Germans have pressed skilled Dutchmen into service in an attempt to complete repairs to get radio production going again.

One pilot said that when he got over the target the entire building was cloaked in smoke.

Whether Monday night's attack, the seventh on Berlin this year, equalled or surpassed the Saturday blow was not announced officially.

Returning crews agreed that the defenses of Berlin had been reinforced strongly since Saturday. Besides having to fly through some of the worst weather they had encountered in weeks, fliers said a great number of searchlight cones stabbed the sky, trying to pick them up all the way from the coast to Berlin, a distance of 300 miles.

Over Berlin, large clusters of searchlights swept the sky and heavy flak poured up along the searchlight beams. Enemy night fighters also were out in force and many combats developed.

Crews fought through heavy, ice-forming clouds banked high over the North Sea, forcing the bombers to climb nearly all the way. The cloud bank broke up as they reached the coast of the continent.

Air Supremacy:

British Claim RAF 'Mightiest in World'

The British Air Ministry in declaring in a pamphlet that the RAF now is the "mightiest air force in the world" asserted that the "RAF is steadily sapping the enemy's strength while it prepares silently and unceasingly to deal him the final concentrated annihilating blow."

Originally split into the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, the RAF came into existence April 1, 1918, in the most critical period of the final German offensive in France.

Documents of the early history of the RAF produced by the Air Ministry included combat reports of the last war made out by young fliers who then were comparatively unknown and who now are the world-famous leaders of the modern RAF.

One report, hurriedly scrawled in pencil, was signed: "C. F. Portal, Lt., Re (Royal Engineers), attached RFC." It told how a plane in which he was an observer chased back two German machines that crossed the British lines.

That young subaltern now is Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal.

Russia:

All Eastern Front In Grip of Thaw

The spreading spring thaw has brought still worse weather conditions to the long Russian front and a Soviet communiqué again opened with its monotonous keynote: "No essential changes occurred on the fronts."

Almost a week has gone by now and there have been no major-scale activities in the battle areas, although there still are repeated sharp clashes in various sectors.

The German High Command communiqué stated that Russian thrusts on the Kuban bridgehead and southwest of Vyazma were repulsed. South of Lake Ladoga successful defensive fighting continued, the communiqué said.

Soviet fighters on the Western Front, pushing slowly into German positions on the distant approaches about Smolensk, were able in the thick mud and slush to carry out only scouting operations Tuesday, Moscow said, but a later communiqué announced that south of Bely an attack with steel and hand grenades won the Russians a series of German trenches, with about a company of the German defenders wiped out.

In the continuing battle for the Donets River Valley positions east of Kharkov, Russian scouts killed 150 Germans attempting to find a new crossing over the river and captured five loaded supply trucks, the bulletin declared.

Red Army artillery also was credited with destroying four German tanks and dispersing a battalion of German infantry in a bombardment of enemy forces concentrating in apparent preparation for another river-crossing attempt.

It was in this sector, the Russians said, that the Nazis renewed furious assaults after a comparative lull, and the renewal cost them 500 officers and men killed in land battles, and 15 planes shot down.

The skies had cleared in Southern Russia, and Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, reported that air clashes were mounting daily.

With better flying conditions the Germans were raiding the Soviets' already burdened supply lines deep in the rear, sending 10 to 20 plane missions on the task.

South Pacific:

Japanese Warship Bombed by Fortress

The news that a single American Flying Fortress had attacked a squadron of four fast Japanese destroyers attempting to reinforce enemy positions in New Guinea, scoring a direct hit and probably sinking the largest of the vessels and driving the others off toward the north, was contained in an announcement made at Allied Headquarters in Australia.

The communiqué said the convoy was located by Allied heavy bombers off Finschhafen, New Guinea, after first being spotted near Kavieng, New Ireland, and then lost in bad weather.

Apparently the Fortress which carried out the attack used flares to light the target.

The location of the attack was in the same area in which Allied fliers blasted a 22-ship Japanese convoy—10 warships and 12 transports—in the first week of March, sinking the entire flotilla with a loss of 15,000 Nipponese troops.

Finschhafen is on the Huon Peninsula of Northern New Guinea, 60 miles above Lae, an important Japanese base.

As a sequel, Allied heavy, medium, and attack planes began an assault on Finschhafen which caused heavy damage and many fires in the dock area, the communiqué reported.

In Burma:

Japanese Air Raid Routed by RAF

The Japanese sent a mixed force of 22 bombers and fighters over a forward Allied landing ground in Southeast Bengal Tuesday and intercepting RAF fliers damaged at least 13 of them, a British communiqué said.

"It is probable that at least five were unable to regain their base," the war bulletin said.

It stressed that full details of the engagement were not yet available. Location of the field was not announced. Only slight damage and a few casualties were caused by the few bombs that the Japanese managed to drop, the British said.

In operations that cost the British one bomber, enemy installations were razed at Regaungyaung, about four miles east of Kwazon in the Arakan area, and bombs were dropped on buildings in enemy-occupied Katha, it was said.

It was announced in New Delhi that four-motored Liberator bombers of the United States 10th Air Force had delivered fierce aerial blows on Sunday at dock and mining areas of Tavoy, Burmese port on the Andaman Sea. There was no indication in the American communiqué from what base the B-24s started on their bombing mission. If they were based in India, the round trip to Tavoy involved a flight of nearly 2,000 miles.

U-Boat Toll:

Nazis Claim 17 Allied Ships Sunk

The German High Command asserted that 17 heavily loaded Allied merchant ships, totaling 103,500 tons, have been sunk in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

The claim, not confirmed from any Allied source, was carried on the Berlin Radio and was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Berlin claim, issued as a special bulletin from Hitler's headquarters, asserted that Axis submarines shot down five RAF bombers with antiaircraft guns in an engagement in the Bay of Bisoay.

The period of the sinkings and the time of the plane-submarine clash were not specified.

Terrain Favors Rommel In Retreat Toward Tunis

Continued from Page 1

the mountains sprawling eastward. On the latter, desperate German rear-guard actions are to be expected as the Eighth Army moves up. Americans are moving eastward from Gafsa, scrambling across jagged ridges and clearing out the Germans and Italians in hand-to-hand fighting of patrol warfare in a country beautiful at the first touches of spring.

In the extreme North, fighting is taking place in a country of mountains, cork forest, and high scrub calling for first-class scouting qualities and there France's Goums—Moroccan native troops dubbed "the natural Commandos of Africa"—are co-operating effectively with the British.

Seen in the wider perspective of United Nations operations in North Africa as a whole, Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's seizure of the Mareth Line positions, therefore, emerges as a highly successful first move in the carrying out of a formidable program.

News Restricted

This in no sense belittles the achievement, which had its dramatic qualities intensified by General Montgomery's severe restrictions on news about the progress of his attack for several days and forbidding war correspondents with his troops to enlarge upon his characteristically laconic communiqués.

In this respect, as in others relating to actual fighting, the perky, dynamic, lean British General repeated the policy he carried out at El Alamein. Then he caused events after the start of the offensive to be shrouded in mystery until the correspondents were able to report the enemy in full retreat. This time he prohibited publicity for his men's movements just after Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the Germans had recaptured some positions they lost at the outset. The next disclosure eight days later was that the Axis had evacuated the Mareth Line.

He was particularly insistent that no mention be made of the progress of columns south of El Hamma. It was the heavy attack by this force that was a major factor in compelling the Axis to abandon its Mareth Line positions and caused heavy loss of enemy tanks and transport vehicles. The 8,000 prisoners taken by the Eighth Army since March 20 represent several days' reinforcements along Axis communications lines under constant bombardment from the Allies' Tunisian air forces and the Western Desert Air Force.

Seasoned Axis Troops

Prisoners taken in the capture of the Mareth Line mainly were first-class troops and seasoned veterans, some of whom still are resisting in pockets while following-up Eighth Army formations mop them up.

From Mareth to Gabès, which the British occupied yesterday, is only about 25 miles, so Marshal Rommel has no time to waste in withdrawing his southernmost armies. Meanwhile, the flanking American forces draw closer and closer to the coastal plain through which the Axis troops are fleeing.

In his special message to his troops on the eve of the successful attack on the Mareth Line, General Montgomery said, "The Eighth Army will destroy the enemy now facing us in its Mareth position, will burst through Gabès Gap, will then drive northward to Sfax and Sousse, and finally to Tunis."

It is not yet claimed that he first item on the program has been carried out, as the astute Marshal Rommel quit the Mareth position before it could be. The second item apparently is being carried out with dispatch, but the battle for Northern Tunisia is still to begin.

To many observers here, it never seemed particularly probable that Marshal Rommel would mortgage his future in North Africa too heavily by investments in defense of the Mareth Line.

There is no obstacle, however, to Allied forces, which now are present in North Africa in such strength that they can both give unprecedentedly powerful support to troops in the battle area and carry out strategic bombardment of Axis rearward positions and supply lines all the way back to Sicily itself.

Thus it is a tremendous military task Marshal Rommel is facing too as he seeks to prolong his tenure of the North African coastal territory long enough to tie up in this theater of the war large Allied forces and supplies which the Axis is anxious to detain as a heavy drain on Allied supply and shipping resources.

Train Reaches Iran With U. S. Supplies

TEHERAN, Iran, March 31 (AP)—The first all-American train carrying United States war supplies to Russia has steamed into Teheran after a 650-mile journey from a Persian Gulf port, where it was landed by Americans from American ships lying at American-built docks.

The train was operated to Teheran by American crews, and from here on to Russia will be under Soviet control.

Maj. Gen. Donald D. Connolly, commanding the Persian Gulf Service Command, and Maj. Gen. A. N. Koroloff, Chief of Soviet Transportation in Persia, and many American and Russian officers and Persian railway officials greeted the train when it arrived.

Advance on Broad Front Made In United Nations Programs

Continued from Page 1

each country the levels of consumption within the framework of the opportunities and possibilities of an expansion of its general economic activities after the war." The conference will bring into being the first postwar co-operative machinery of the United Nations.

95 Per Cent in Accord

At his Tuesday afternoon press conference Mr. Roosevelt explained that he and Mr. Eden had decided not to issue a joint statement on the Anglo-American talks, but he agreed that the President would discuss them with the correspondents informally. During the course of this discussion Mr. Roosevelt made such a strong declaration on the developing agreement between the Allied diplomats that he was asked to give authority to quote him directly. He consented and his secretary read back the following statement from his notes:

"If you want to be didactic and put it in terms of figures, I would say that so far, in all the conferences we have held with other members of the United Nations, we are about 95 per cent together, That is an amazing statement. It happens to be true."

A careful reader of the President's remarks might add one cautionary reservation; namely, that the 95 per cent agreement applies only to the conferences which have been held. Many important conferences have not been held, and the conferences which have so far been held have been exploratory so that the agreement would most likely only ambrace objectives, not methods.

Sometimes that 5 per cent non-agreement on methods is the largest hurdle of all. But obviously a fine beginning has been made and notable progress has been achieved and the President is understandably underlining these encouraging facts. Much still remains to be done.

The prospective discussions with Russia are particularly significant, and while the President was unable to stipulate when and where they would take place, he said he expected that they would be undertaken in the near future. It is not impossible that if Undersecretary Welles goes to London to complement the Eden talks here he may well continue on to Moscow. It is generally agreed that the Russo-American conversations will have to take place on a high level of authority if they are to be productive.

The forthcoming raw materials conference, mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, is a new United Nations project. It has not been mentioned before. It would direct itself toward redeeming one of the most far-reaching pledges of the Atlantic Charter—the control of raw materials so that they cannot be hoarded for war and equal access to raw materials in the interests of peaceful prosperity.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he and Mr. Eden talked about practical problems that would come with the surrender of enemies, including the primary problem of safeguarding the world from future aggression.

He emphasized that the conversations were exploratory. The object was not to reach final decisions; that would be impossible at this stage. The purpose was to reach an agreement on general objectives, and thus take time by the forelock.

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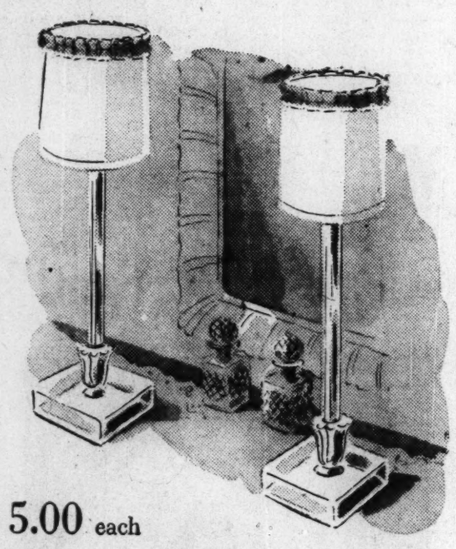

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London Diplomatic Parley Slated to Aid Allied Unity

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 31—London is expected here to be the scene of intensive diplomatic talks soon in which representatives of the United States Government will take a leading part.

President Roosevelt's statement yesterday that he expects discussions to begin in the very near future between the United States Government and the Soviet Government as well as other United Nations, fits into this picture.

Although no authoritative information is available yet, there are persistent reports circulating here that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of the State Department, will lead the important American delegation to attend these London talks. Failing that, John G. Winant, Ambassador at London, who has been in Washington during Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit, would be in a particularly good position to carry on the discussions here.

The possibility that Mr. Welles or some other special representative of the President, such as W. Averell Harriman or William Bullitt, may even visit Moscow, is not ruled out.

Preparation Under Way

Preparations for London consultations between the United States and Allied continental governments now established here—with, of course, full participation of the British Government—are understood to be already under way through diplomatic channels. There is reason to believe, for instance, that some good spadework already has been done on two of the most thorny problems—the Polish-Russian question and the Fighting French-North African situation.

In a speech in London yesterday, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, struck an especially friendly note toward Soviet Russia. Although he was firm in insisting that the rights of Poland must be respected at the conclusion of the war, he nevertheless emphasized the importance of friendhip between the Poles and the Russians and launched a strong plea for all possible aid to Russia this year.

"The war won't be decided by events on the Eastern Front alone," General Sikorski said. "It will be decided on the battlefield of Europe, where all the Allied armies will take part. The solidarity of Allies should find expression in increased assistance to the Soviet armies. Our aim must be to shorten the war and take advantage of our opportunities this year."

This is exactly the line being taken by Soviet spokesmen both here and in Moscow. Furthermore, General Sikorski's speech follows a statement of Soviet President Michael Kalinin earlier this week in which he stressed the point that the Soviet's sole aim was to win the war. This speech has been generally interpreted here as containing an implicit gesture of friendliness toward the Poles.

Tension Lessened

This does not mean, of course, that any agreement or solution is by any means in sight, but it does mean that tension has been lessened somewhat and that ways are open for future progress. It is thought that the United States Government is in the best position to act as intermediary in bringing these two Allies closer together.

Good progress also is reported from Algiers toward agreement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud. Discussions are understood to be proceeding satisfactorily between General Giraud and Gen. Georges Catroux, who is General de Gaulle's representative. The fact that General de Gaulle now is not expected to leave for North Africa for several weeks may mean he intends to wait here to take part in the projected United Nations conferences with American representatives.

There has been great interest, not only officially but on the part of the general public, in Mr. Eden's talks in Washington, and the general verdict is that his visit has been very successful, particularly in preparing for further conferences to come. The Continental Allied Governments here attach the greatest importance to the question whether the United States is going to give a strong lead in the approach to various postwar problems, and President Roosevelt's declaration that United Nations conferences are soon to follow the Washington talks, combined with the State Department's announcement that a food conference is to be held in the United States at the end of April, is interpreted as a favorable sign that the United States Government is moving strongly in this direction.

Rommel's Panzers, Beware!

Associated Press

U. S. Tank Destroyers Head for Battle

United States M-10 tank destroyers in Tunisia are shown on their way to the battle line to blast the Axis forces in North Africa.

Re-education of Germans in Study Stage

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 31—A high commissioner appointed by the United Nations to direct and supervise the postwar re-education of the German people is among the specific proposals just completed here by an international commission.

This plan which seeks to deal with one of the most difficult yet vital of world reconstruction problems is now in the hands of different United Nations Governments for agreement as to a unified course of action.

Thus while Allied bombs are rained down on the Germans in a growing cascade giving them a war lesson from firsthand experience, United Nations statesmen at the same time are striving for a constructive formula to bring Germany into the community of nations.

The object is to avoid sentimentality and vengeance but to combine realism, derived from two world wars, with mankind's longing for a better world.

Purging of Race Glorification

Among other proposals in this plan now before United Nations Governments are abolition of the Nazi Youth Movement, of Nazi Party schools, and of bogus Nazi-appointed professors; dismissal of Nazis from responsible positions; purging of race and war glorification from textbooks, and re-establishment of works of thinkers and natural scientists banished by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

The two organizations responsible for this plan—the London International Assembly and the Council for Education in World Citizenship—have no official capacity and in consequence a freer hand in making their recommendations.

Those who have been thrashing out this great problem of how to purge Germany of Naziism and militarism and fit Germans to take their place in due course in the comity of nations, are drawn from representatives of different aspects of national life of the United Nations.

The proposals are framed with the realism of statesmen of Europe who know what it has meant in this war to have their peoples under the German heel.

Names like August Zaleski, former Polish Foreign Minister, Henri Rolin, former Belgian Undersecretary for National Defense in London, Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile, Thanassis Aghnides of Greece, Former Assistant Secretary General of the League of Nations, and René Cassin, former French Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, are regarded as safeguards against any plans for Germany being unduly based on sentimentalism.

On the other hand the fact that backers of the plan for bringing Germany into the good-neighbor category include Lord Cecil and Prof. Gilbert Murray of Britain and Prof. Arthur Newell of the United States, points to constructive outlook on the German future as opposed to the "Germans will always be bad" school of thought.

Russia was represented only by observers at the drafting of proposals. Professor Murray, chairman of the commission, writes: "We were not able to secure participation of any Soviet representatives in our inquiry. We believe it however to be essential that understandings should be reached as soon as possible with Russia on these as on all other important aspects of the postwar settlement."

Major Obstacle to Peace

What are the grounds for United Nations plans for such a drastic and unprecedented interference in the affairs of nations?

It is stated simply in this latest commission report as follows: Until 69,000,000 Germans in Central Europe can be re-educated as citizens of a democratic state, the rest of Europe must stand for ever armed in self-defense."

Moreover the report opens with an examination of German destruction and terror acts in this war and shows how violence and brutality of this World War II has spread far wider.

Consequently ravages have been infinitely worse than in World War I because the Nazis have sought not mere military conquest but control over the whole thought and life of Europe and ultimately to the world.

Thus today reconstruction talk isn't merely of restoring and maintaining law and order, but also of going far deeper in the way of a revolution in economics and education.

Full Time for Test

The high commissioner responsible for re-educating Germany should, it is urged in the plan now before the United Nations, continue his control until absolutely satisfied that his work can be intrusted to Germans themselves. It is suggested that as an antidote to sentimentality, every member of the commission should have worked in one of the regions devastated by the Germans.

Some comments here today on the report show that the commission is considered to have offered a practical alternative to "Vansittartism" which is the considerably more drastic attitude and treatment advocated for Germany by Lord Vansittart who claimed in a speech at Bradford March 27 that he was removed from his post as permanent head of the Foreign Office in 1938 because he was considered anti-German. He was subsequently retired in 1941 from the post of diplomatic adviser to the Government.

Lord Vansittart at Bradford restressed his warning that there must be no velvet glove handling of the Germans this time. "If the very simple truths I am trying to tell this country are again rejected you will have a third German world war in less time than it took to have the second."

Lord Vansittart advocated total unilateral disarmament of Germany [already covered in the Atlantic Charter], a prolonged inter-Allied occupation and re-education of Germany.

Caution by Masaryk On Sentimentalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The re-education of the German youth must be arranged by the United Nations; but as soon as possible it must be performed by the Germans themselves, declared Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in exile in a recent speech here.

"When the collapse of Germany occurs," said Mr. Masaryk, "do not let us become sentimental too quickly. After the last war the victorious Allies were too willing to give Germany the benefit of the doubt. The United Nations must remain united for a long time after this war."

Resistance to Nazi 'New Order' Told by Czechoslovak Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Lifting somewhat the curtain that conceals conditions in Nazi-occupied countries, Czechoslovakian refugees in New York on March 27 revealed how they evaluate the situation in their homeland from a study of German newspapers published there.

These give insight into food conditions, "black market" operations, resistance to the "New Order" and internal economic affairs. While presented to Czechoslovakian readers in the form of Nazi-dictated news, Czechoslovakian nationals here, by reading between the lines, can piece together what they describe as an accurate picture of internal conditions in their homeland.

Spokesmen of occupied countries said the German policy was to publish news about one occupied country in the press of another. Such stories are usually glowing accounts of how other countries are progressing under German leadership and how good conditions are elsewhere, they said, holding that the aim of this propaganda was to create a feeling that conditions would be much better in the land where the article was published if there were greater co-operation with the Nazis.

Czechoslovakian refugees have uncovered many facts about conditions inside the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia through careful scrutiny of Der Neue Tag, Prague German-language daily published by the Nazis—a successor to an old German liberal newspaper which appeared in Prague for more than 100 years under the name of Prager Tagblatt.

Exodus to Bohemia

Czech papers are printed in the Protectorate, but are not allowed to cross the border. Copies of these publications do reach this country infrequently, but Der Neue Tag is the main reliance of Czech sources here.

Czechoslovakian refugees said the German newspaper had inadvertently given indications of a large-scale movement of bombed-out German families from the hard-hit districts of Germany to Bohemia. In one issue was a story about Deputy Protector Karl Hermann Frank's greeting to a few boatloads of German children arriving in Prague. It said the children had been brought there "in the usual manner," indicating many other individuals had preceded them. The article also reported that the children came via the Elbe and Moldau rivers and, therefore, Czechoslovakian sources presumed they were from Hamburg or Berlin.

Other indications of the movement of Germans to Czechoslovakia were found in birth notices by German families and in announcements of marriages of persons with German names in Bohemia where Germans are known to have never lived before. Advertisements by German officials or industrialists have appealed for furnished apartments and rooms for "newly arrived laborers."

"Supply Misdemeanors"

Czechoslovakian refugees said a study of the published lists of the hundreds executed in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhardt Heydrich, Acting Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, showed a determined German policy to liquidate anyone who might lead or give aid to an uprising.

The lists, taking up more than half a column on the front page of Der Neue Tag daily for weeks, included members of the Czechoslovakian General Staff, some of the highest ranking officials from the pre-Munich Ministry, prodemocratic writers, local administrative officials, judges, lawyers, and physicians.

On the lists, the names, ages, addresses and professions of each proscribed individual was printed. In the case of skilled workers and laborers, however, the Germans omitted designating their occupation. Czech sources here said this was done in order not to alienate the workers whom they need so much for their war production.

At times a whole page of the eight-page newspaper is filled with the announcement of persons sentenced by German authorities for "supply misdemeanors"—that is, for "black market" operations or for disobeying wartime regulations. The length of the lists of violators and the very heavy fines imposed give evidence of widespread and lucrative "black market" operations.

Japan Adopts New Strategy In China War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 31—The present Japanese campaign in the belt of territory between the south bank of the Yangtze and north shore of Tungting Lake along the Hunan-Hupeh border dramatically illustrates the changed character of the China war.

At the war's beginning, the Chinese, with a great hinterland behind them and gateways abroad still open, unsuccessfully practiced a scorched-earth policy. But now, when China is hard pressed and suffering many shortages, it is the Japanese who are systematically scorching China's earth, invading productive territories, destroying lives and crops, and then often retiring.

When the Japanese attacked this fertile strip with strong forces under cover of artillery and planes, they disrupted cotton and rice planting, trampled fields, and finally, finished the job by breaking the dikes on the west shore of Tungting Lake and flooding large territories.

Previously the Japanese invaded during the harvest season and tried to secure crops for themselves. Now, with the fertile lands of the Southwest Pacific under their control, they are interested solely in denying this wealth to the Chinese, making war not only against the Chinese troops, but against the people—trying to make sure that after their passage, like Genghis Khan of yore, no grass grows again.

The Japanese are not starting a new large-scale campaign at present because they do not know where their forces may be needed next and do not want to let themselves in for an enterprise which may cost them more than they expect.

They are using their limited forces to attack in overwhelming force those Chinese troops which are most exposed, economically knocking out productive areas and hoping thus to undermine the entire fabric of Chinese resistance. So public opinion is crying for increased production and better economic control in those areas which still are immune to direct Japanese invasion.

At present, it is fair to say that China's survival depends on abandonment of the former lackadaisical attitude born of relative plenty and renewed mobilization of all resources, because the Japanese Empire no longer is small in relation to China, but controls more resources and more population.

Iranian Police Departments Being Rebuilt by New Yorker

TEHERAN (AP)—An unobtrusive but firm little man is at work here in Iran, under contract to improve the nation's municipal police forces.

He is Lyman Stephen Timmerman of New York City, an associate staff member of the Institute of Public Administration, also of New York, to which the State Department at Washington turned when Iran invited dispatch of such an adviser.

Mr. Timmerman has been here since Sept. 24, 1942, and has been given a two-year contract. His problems range from how to get rid of the Teheran Department's useless pack of Alsatian police dogs to the question of attracting more high-caliber Iranians to police work.

His position is basically advisory. He works with the Iranian Chief of Police under the Interior Ministry.

He is trying to achieve the same dispatch that was shown when he renovated the Police Departments of Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Mo.; Newark, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Waterbury, Conn; White Plains, N. Y., and Westfield, Mass.

There are 154 police departments in Iran, ranging from Teheran's 2,680 police employees to the one-constable departments of the villages. Wages are miserably low and one of Mr. Timmerman's first successful recommendations was to have the starting pay of Theran patrolmen raised from 350 rials [about $10] a month to 440.

"You can't expect to have honest policemen if you don't pay them enough to live on," Mr. Timmerman said. "We hope to be able to improve working conditions generally and attract better men, at the same time doing away with unnecessary positions and the incompetents."

Montreal Transit Strike Ends As Company Accepts Demands

MONTREAL, March 31 (AP)—Montreal's two-day-old streetcar and bus strike ended today after the Montreal Tramways Company announced that it would recognize the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees as the sole bargaining agency for its workers.

The union said that the men would return to work as soon as possible, restoring service to defense plants whose production had been hampered by the shutdown.

The strike arose over union recognition.

The announcement that the strike was ended came only a few hours after union employees had turned down a suggestion by a Government mediator that they return to work pending election of a committee to meet company officials.

Subsequently, the strikers passed a resolution saying they would return to their jobs immediately if the company would recognize their union as the sole bargaining agent for employees and open negotiations to settle the dispute.

The strike was touched off by differences between the Brotherhood and the International Union of Tramway Employees over the right to represent the 3,000 employees as bargaining agent.

Execution of Poles Protested by C. I. O.

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared last night that the executions of Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter, Polish labor leaders, would strengthen "the solidarity of the working people of the world."

Mr. Carey spoke here at a memorial protest meeting for the two trade unionists executed by Russia last December.

Other speakers included Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers union and Unted States Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who talked from Washington.

"While recognizing the debt all people owe to the Soviet workers for their heroic resistance against Naziism," said Mr. Carey, "there can be no true unity achieved unless the Soviet Government acknowledges its responsibility to the workers of other countries."

Mr. Dubinsky asserted that the execution of the two men "degrades the very ideals for which we are fighting."

Walks 100 Miles by Night To Collect for Red Cross

LEBANON, Mo., March 31 (AP)—Mrs. Adah Ashley, rural school teacher, walked 100 miles to help the Red Cross—trudging nightly along country roads until she'd visited every farm home in her district, gathering a total of $25, mostly in small change.

Destroyer Escorts Named After Heroes

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (AP)—Two new destroyer escorts, one named for an enlisted man who perished on the battleship California in the Pearl Harbor attack, and the other for an officer killed in the Pacific area late last year, will be launched Saturday at the Philadelphia navy yard within 10 minutes of each other.

The ships are the Scott, named for Machinist's Mate First Class Robert Raymond Scott, and the Burke, named for Lieut. Commander John Edward Burke.

Machinist's Mate Scott has been awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor. Commander Burke received the China Service Medal and the American Defense Medal with fleet clasp before his passing.

Marines Reward Hero Of Guadalcanal Battle

WASHINGTON (AP)—The navy announced March 27 that Corporal Albert A. Schmid, of Philadelphia, Marine Corps hero of the Battle of the Tenaru River on Guadalcanal Island, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergeant Schmid was credited with having killed 200 Japanese in the battle. He fought a machine gun until an enemy hand grenade wounded him. The explosion of the grenade cost him his eyesight and he has been under treatment in this country in an effort to restore the sight of one eye.

War Relief Work in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—From the Central Committee of Christian Science War Relief in Canada, with headquarters in Montreal, come reports of continuous help to those afflicted by the war. During 1942 the Committees of branch churches and societies in the Dominion sent to England 672 cases of clothing, bedding, and other comforts, estimated at a value of $53,185. Everything arrived safely.

The nine groups of workers in Calgary, Alberta, seven of which meet in work rooms in a branch church, have produced a great quantity of clothing and bedding. Workers in Halifax, Nova Scotia, have added to their clothing parcels sheets, pillowcases, towels, tooth paste, and other articles, including attractive cotton toys.

The local Salvage Committee of Medicine Hat, Alberta, contributed 2,000 pounds of salvage to the Relief Committee. In Lethbridge, Alberta, three dry cleansers offered to cleanse six garments a month free of charge. From Regina, Saskatchewan, the center of shipping for the province, have gone goods valued at $2,081, between March and November of last year.

The British Columbia Committee reports the distribution of 5,291 woolen comforts to persons on active service, during 1942. A skipper writes: "Members of your organization have personally added untold hours of comfort and happiness to the ship. We in turn are better able to maintain our watches at sea."

The Committee shipped 125 cartons valued at $5,387, during 1942. They contained clothing, 294 quilts, and 173 complete layettes.

Up to September, 1942, the Ontario Committee had sent overseas 61,000 articles of clothing in addition to other articles, and had distributed approximately 5,100 garments to servicemen. The Manitoba Committee has averaged more than six cartons a month weighing from 70 to 80 pounds apiece. The 1942 total of comforts was 8,098, valued at $5,660. This Committee also reports 1,834 knitted garments given to men of the R. C. N. V. R. from February to October, 1942, and survivor kits for seamen, containing warm clothing and clean rags, for "quite often these men are pulled out of the water covered with heavy oil, and clean rags are invaluable."

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When you come in to Hanan's . . . we find how much you walk and where . . . we *measure* your feet . . . we find the sensitive spots . . . and from there on in, it's just earnest, thoughtful *trying* until we've found the Hanan that fits you perfectly, comfortably, a shoe that's smart and fine, a shoe that *wears well* for the long months you must make it last. Hanan quality, like character, *endures*.

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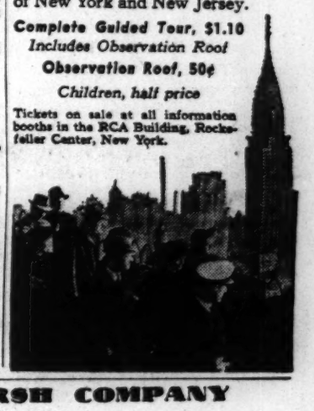
Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.



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OFFICIAL O. C. D.
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PROTECTS YOUR HOME AGAINST FIRE-DAMAGE

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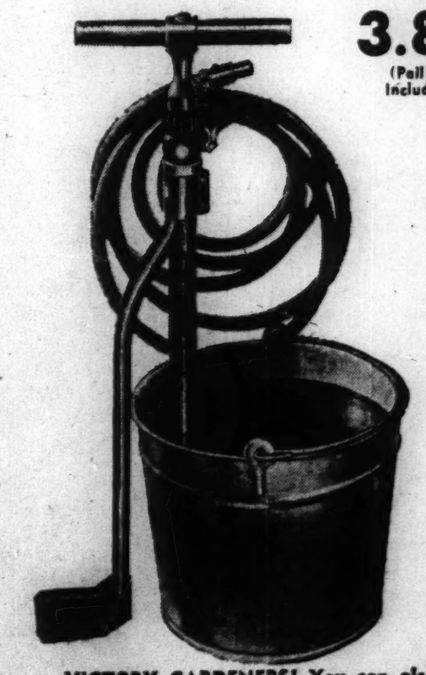

VICTORY GARDENERS! You can also use this pump for spraying trees and high shrubbery—or for watering plots where no hose connection is available.

Even if you consider bombing out of the question here, this pump is worth having to extinguish accidental fires. Government engineers designed it. The Office of Civilian Defense authorizes it. Throws a continuous stream 35 feet; or may be changed to a spray. Equipped with 10-ft. hose. THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

Roosevelt Statement on Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement read by President Roosevelt at his press conference on steps being taken to supply needed farm labor:

We have only estimates as to the number of dairy workers needed. The extension service in Ohio indicates a shortage in that State of 2,500 to 5,000. On this basis, there should be a national shortage of about 50,000. To relieve the situation, these steps have been or will be taken:

1. The War Manpower Commission has directed every employment office to list the names of farmers wanting to employ dairy workers.

2. Release of men from Army.

The War Department has taken the following action with reference to releasing men 38 years of age and over from the Army:

1. Discharge of such individuals will cease after March 31, 1943.

2. Effective April 1, 1943, such individuals will be transferred to an inactive status in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, subject to the following conditions:

Conditons of Transfer

A. The man must request transfer to an inactive status, to enter an essential industry, including agriculture, accompanied by a statement from the War Manpower Commission to the effect that his release is desired.

B. The man will be recalled to active duty upon request of the War Manpower Commission.

The details of release, control while on an inactive status, and recall are being worked out by the War Department and the War Manpower Commission (Selective Service System) and will be issued within the next few days.

This action will mean that the man who is placed in the Reserve Corps must continue at work in some essential occupation approved by the selective service. There are only 500 over 38 years of age listed as dairy farmers or dairy farm hands, but thousands listed as farmers or farm workers who have had experience that would qualify them as dairy workers.

Registrants over 38

3. Registrants 38 to 45.

Chester Davis (Food Administrator) is directing the county war boards (composed of farmers) that, wherever there is a shortage of dairy workers, they should secure from the local Selective Service boards the names of registrants between 38 and 45 who are in occupations which are nondefense, and who have experience as dairy workers or farm workers. They will be urged by the county war board and the local board to seek re-employment as dairy workers.

4. Conscientious objectors.

In this group there are 500 experienced dairy workers who, according to General Hershey, can be furnished today to dairy farmers. An additional 1,800 with farm experience would probably make good as dairy workers and are now available.

Work for 4-F Men

V. Men physically disabled.

There are 2,000,000 between 18 and 45 who are in 4-F because of physical disability. Of these, 6,200 between 18 and 37 are experienced dairy workers, but are not now employed on dairy farms. Many thousands of others have had general farm experience. The local boards will be directed to send for these dairy workers and urge them to return to their former occupations. If they refuse, consideration will be given to asking the War Department to waive physical disabilities where such disabilities are so slight that the registrant could be assigned to limited service.

VI. Registrants over 45.

County war boards will be directed to secure from Selective Service names of registrants over 45 having dairy experience. The war boards will urge their return to dairy farms.

VII. Dairy workers who have gone into industry.

Back-to-Farm Move

If these steps do not adequately relieve the situation, county war boards will furnish to local Selective Service boards the names of experienced dairy workers who have left the farm to go into industry. They will be urged to return. It is not deemed wise that this be done at this time because within the last 10 days there has been a back-to-the-farm movement due to the Tydings Amendment.

Chester Davis is giving priority to his organization of a land army. Mr. (Samuel) Zemuray, the President of the United Fruit Company, is undertaking to supervise the securing of agricultural workers from the Bahamas and Jamaica. These English-speaking workers will help in the East where needed. Mr. Davis is not yet prepared to announce his plans, but in a businesslike way will provide for bringing in Mexican workers in the Southwest, and, most important, for the organization of a land army of college students, high school students, and volunteer workers who have had some farm experience and can help harvest the crops this year.

Prices for Farmers Advance Four Points

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 31

The general level of prices received by farmers advanced four points between mid-February and mid-March to reach 182 per cent of the 1909-14 average and the same level that prevailed in mid-January, the Agriculture Department reports.

The price level had declined four points between mid-January and mid-February.

The Call of the Country

Rodney McCay Morgan

This Spring It's the Big Farm Estate That's Wanted

Beef and food shortages make vast acreage and big farm investment inviting, like this one (above) at Paxton, Mass., 280 acres, 1,500 apple trees, 15-room house, small cottage, barns, and silo. Lower picture was taken in back country of Orange County on the 746-acre farm bought by George Petroff, prominent New York manufacturer. These sales are typical of general urge to buy big this spring in farm markets.

Huge Farm Estates Become 'Ideal' Buys

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How about a nice 746-acre farm this summer with enough water in its well to supply an entire village and with wooded areas so vast that many of them have remained unexplored and untouched for years?

A year or two ago, that advertisement appearing in a New York paper would have sent would-be farm owners running in the other direction, with the cry of "white elephant." But today's food, beef and timber shortages have given new sales impetus to such huge country estates as this one purchased this week by George Petroff, prominent New York manufacturer.

Where should businessmen invest their wartime funds? In war bonds, of course, the government says. But anything like the Petroff property located in the "Highlands of the Hudson" near Munroe, N. Y., is going to contribute to the nation's food program. At the same time, it will return a substantial profit on the investment, as well as provide a measure of protection for the owner's funds against inflation.

Look in the 1943 farm catalogues just rolling off the press and you will see listed many of these huge farm estates like the Petroff's "Manor" with its 17-room, frame house, and nine other houses and cottages scattered throughout the rolling hills of the estate. There are 400 acres of good farming land, hundreds of acres of pastures and what is claimed to be the first creamery in New York state.

Another "ideal" of the well-to-do farm buyer is the 48-acre farm estate at New Hamburg, New York, sold to David Sanders of New York City. This place has rural seclusion within 100 miles of Broadway, plus a compact and efficient farm unit. It's the type of property big enough to contribute something to wartime farm production and handily located for summer home conveniences after the war.

Postwar Jam

Don't get caught in the postwar home building jam, the Northeastern Homes Foundation warned today.

If the war should stop today, the Foundation figured that 53 per cent of American families would race into the markets for the purchase of one or more major articles within six months.

Over 1,000,000 families would start buying or building homes within those six months, 2,500,000 families would race to buy automobiles, 1,750,000 would try to buy refrigerators and more than 1,000,000 would get into the home decoration market on a big scale, the Foundation figured.

The inability of labor to readjust itself at once to this abnormal demand, said the Foundation, will create an unprecedented jam in retail markets. All of which adds up to the Foundation's conclusion that "the family starting to plan right now for specific use of war savings after the war will be the family that gets ahead of the jam when it starts."

The Foundation believed that there would exist a postwar building market to absorb at least $5,000,000,000.

Jobs for Soldiers

Postwar jobs by the millions is the prospect held out to returning soldiers by the gigantic building program of industry and government envisaged by the first issue of Tomorrow's Town, a new monthly publication of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency with headquarters in New York City.

The publication is issued as a challenge to postwar thinking of the loose and too-late type. The editors believe that when the war ends Americans will no longer tolerate slum conditions, that experiments in war housing will open the door to a housing revolution stimulating to the production of plastics, plumbing, kitchens, lumber, furnishings, new metals, and vast research.

The leading editorial states that planning now can serve to redeem decaying city districts, create garden communities in both cities and suburbs and prevent the haphazard growth of future communities which will string out farther and farther on the fringes of great metropolitan centers, due to the airplane.

Davis Urges Public to Help Make Meat Rationing Work

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—On the heels of Presidential moves to force older men and physical defectives into the "food for freedom" production battle, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, today urged the American public to give meat rationing "time to work and to help it work by cooperating in doing away with the 'black markets.'"

Mr. Davis said his own investigation had convinced him that meat shortages of last week end were caused by the public going out "whole hog for that 'last steak'" and predicted that most points will have supplies equal to rationed demand within a few days.

The OPI chief based his predictions of better meat distribution on the fact that rationing will reduce meat consumption in the Middle West, while the Government's new slaughter-permit system and dollars-and-cents ceilings on pork effective tomorrow will help wipe out "black markets."

Little Tightening Yet

"The trouble we are in now seems relatively minor to me," he told the public. "We can hope that convoy sinking or crop failures do not force us to tighten our belts even more. Certainly, they haven't been tightened much yet."

President Roosevelt's farm-labor program, outlined at a press conference yesterday, provides special attention for getting men back onto dairy farms, products of which are vitally needed to fill record food-production goals.

Conscientious objectors, men of draft age with physical disabilities and registrants over 45 who have had dairy experience will be urged to return to the farm. Men with physical disabilities who hesitate to return are threatened with a re-examination that may put them into the Army at least for limited service, the President warned.

Other Steps May Follow

If the steps fail to furnish the necessary workers to dairy farms, in time local selective service boards may be asked to track down men who have left dairy farms to go into essential war industry and urge them to return.

This latter step is held in reserve because war industries in the last 10 days have become alarmed over a general back-to-the-farm movement which they interpret as a "slacker" move to escape the draft. Farm workers are deferrable under the Tydings amendment, but war plant workers are not.

In other quarters this back-to-the-farm movement, coinciding with spring planting is said to be the result of appeals from farmers and from government publicity given to a possible impending food shortage.

Though President Roosevelt's figures showed only 2,000,000 persons between 18 and 45 now in the 4-F Class because of physical disability who could be drawn on for farm work at the time this group is expected to increase to approximately 8,000,000 as married men and those with dependents are called up for examination this spring and summer.

One Point not Clear

The President said the War Department would stop releasing men of 38 and over who are in the Army immediately, but he did not give a clear-cut answer as to when the Army expects to start inducting men in the 38-45 age group who have never been called up.

Though the Army gave up inducting men in this age group because of the large number of physical rejects and because younger men were more trainable, manpower statistics indicate that the group will have to be drawn on again, probably about the end of 1943, in order to raise the 10,800,000-man military force now authorized.

President Roosevelt, making known his plans for getting more men onto the farms, indicated that the farm labor problem is the No. 1 factor in food production at the present time, though farm leaders meeting with him and Chester Davis, the new Food Administrator, yesterday tried to place the emphasis on farm prices.

Despite this emphasis, the farm leaders presented no united front to the President on what farm price policies should be. While all urged that Mr. Davis be given full control over food prices instead of having to share it with OPA, they did not agree as to the factors to be considered in fixing such prices.

Price Incentive Is Urged

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged the President to sign the Bankhead bill now before him to pay parity in addition to government benefit payments, but James G. Patton of the National Farmers' Union opposed the bill and urged that farm prices be held at present levels.

The majority of the farm spokesmen told the President that some sort of price incentive is necessary in addition to adequate labor and machinery to get farmers to meet government food goals this year.

The group obtained no commitment from the President that Mr. Davis would be given authority to control prices nor that he would get complete right to co-ordinate Army, Lend-Lease and civilian purchasing as they suggested.

At the White House conference, President Roosevelt and Mr. Davis discussed plans for a land army of women, girls and boys to help out farmers in seasonal planting and harvesting jobs. Whatever help they can give will be in addition to that of the 3,500,000 men to be deferred from the draft by the end of the year and the thousands to be released under the new farm-or-fight regulations.

In order to increase food output, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, have agreed to curtail the guayule emergency rubber program, under which 11,000 acres have already been planted.

Pacific Setup Shown to Eden In Review of Allied Plans

Continued from Page 1

will continue until such time as there is a major change in the European situation, and that decisions have already been made to step up the pressure on Japan.

The situation in Europe certainly would seem to militate against any initiative from the Allied side to intensify the pace of war in the Pacific. The biggest battle of the moment is the rapidly developing battle of the air over Germany. Add the demands of the American bomber command in England to the demands of General Eisenhower's air forces in Africa and you have a total which cannot be far below the production capacity of the American aircraft industry. It is difficult to see how there could be much increase in the air allocations to the Pacific.

And the whole course of war in the Pacific has tended to put increasing emphasis on air power. The two big naval battles of the Coral Sea and Midway were both fought primarily by air power. Surface action between surface vessels was a major factor at various times in the Solomons campaign, but the air was always important. General MacArthur's successful Buna campaign was based largely on the employment of air transportation for ground troops. The Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea was destroyed exclusively by air power.

Thus past experience would make it seem difficult to envision a future major move in the Pacific without heavy reliance on air power. For such a move there must be substantial increases in the number of planes allocated to the Pacific.

However, there is one exception. The Navy gets most of its planes from factories manufacturing exclusively for the Navy. It gets from them without any change in allocation the maximum number of planes it can use with the fleet on the high seas. The demands of the European theater on air production affect any operation where land-based planes are a major factor. It does not to anything like the same extent affect operations which might be conducted beyond the range of shore-based air power.

There has been an almost complete cessation of major naval action in the Pacific since the Guadalcanal campaign. Both the Japanese and American fleets have long since repaired the units that were damaged in those great sea battles of 1942. Both have been getting newly built units into combat trim. Both are as ready now for another test as their respective countries can make them.

But there has been an important difference in the additions to the two fleets. The great American naval building programs started in 1939 and subsequent years have borne fruit since Pearl Harbor. Enough new ships have come off the ways and joined the fleet to transform American striking power at sea. Japan has had some additions, but nothing comparable in numbers or quality to the new American ships. The actions of 1942 were brought on by Japanese initiative. The chances that Japan will take the same initiative now are much fewer.

Japan may try to catch some part of the Pacific fleet at a disadvantage. The American Navy will certainly try to take that initiative and find the Japanese fleet somewhere beyond the range of Japanese land-based aircraft. Whether such action will ever be joined is problematical. But there is nothing involved in the European front to prevent the American fleet from seeking such action. The needs of the Atlantic are for small escort ships to protect convoys, not for the big battleships and aircraft carriers which must fight the naval war of the Pacific.

Therefore, there is a daily increasing possibility of a new move in the Pacific involving big ships on the sea whose function will be to weaken Japanese naval power. Some such move may have been planned here in Washington during the past two or three weeks. That any other kind of move was planned is possible, but less likely. That no offensive action was planned is always possible.

But one thing is factual. All the Pacific commanders are now thoroughly informed about what happened at Casablanca and in the know about the broad objective of Allied global strategy for 1943. For the first time, probably, since Pearl Harbor each one of them can know exactly what his expected role is and how it dovetails in to the actions expected of other commanders on the different fronts.

Inflation Tide Rises Higher As Congress Tax Dike Leaks

Continued from Page 1

present basis) only about $14,000,000,000.

That means that there is a terrific additional potential purchasing power at a time when there are fewer and fewer goods to buy. Even with price controls, the tendency under such circumstances is to compete for the few goods available. That sends prices up. That is inflation.

The process is now going on.

Broken down by years, here are the same figures given above, put in another way.

In the calendar year 1940 total income payments made to all Americans were about $76,000,000,000. Total "personal" taxes (income, estate, gift, property, federal, state, local) were about $3,000,000,000.

In 1942 the two figures were, respectively $115,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000.

Note that: income had jumped $39,000,000,000: taxes only $3,000,000,000!

And in 1943 the two figures were $135,000,000,000 and $17,000,000,000.

To sum it all up, after paying expected taxes for 1943, the American people still will have nearly $50,000,000,000 more income than they had left after paying taxes in 1940.

There is a war on, and the public is getting rich out of it.

The trouble about getting rich out of a war, besides the moral issue, is that it brings its own retribution in the form of inflation. Inflation ultimately means harder sacrifices than the taxes which would have prevented it, but on different classes.

Even counting state and local taxes, Americans still are paying lower wartime taxes than the British or Canadians.

For example, in the fiscal year ending this July, both Canada and Britain are financing about one half of their budgets through taxation.

The United States is only financing about one third of its budget.

With the additional $16,000,000,000 of taxes Mr. Roosevelt urged last January, America would meet about 50 per cent of its budget.

But Congress has not even begun to consider the matter yet. New taxes have not been asked by the House Ways and Means Committee or from the Treasury. The Committee has spent all its time getting into its present cul-de-sac on the Ruml plan. National attention has been diverted from the main issue of more taxes to the side issue of how to collect existing taxes.

And after it is all over, nothing has been done.

Three months have been wasted. These are months in which the country has been getting the biggest income in history, on which the emergency Roosevelt taxes should be imposed.

Meanwhile price controls are straining, signs of inflation are appearing, the cost of living is mounting, and farmers and workers are incited to compete with each other round the inflation spiral.

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Funds for Florida Canal Voted Down by 21 to 19

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee by a 21-to-19 vote today struck from the War Department civil function supply bill for the fiscal year 1944 an item of $44,000,000 for construction of the Florida barge canal.

The appropriation has been recommended by a subcommittee which said construction of the canal from the St. Johns River across Florida to the Gulf of Mexico would help relieve the Eastern petroleum shortage.

In turning down the subcommittee's recommendation, the full committee said the project "cannot be looked to for any alleviation of the fuel oil or gasoline shortage in the Eastern seaboard area for many months to come," and that pipe lines already built or being constructed, supplementing tank cars and a small amount of water transportation, "will take care of the Eastern seaboard area during the next winter in a normal way."

The bill as reported carries $63,032,683 for civil functions of the department for the year starting next July 1, in addition to reappropriations of $4,900,000.

Larger items recommended include $35,700,000 for maintenance and improvement of river and harbor projects, $14,000,000 for Mississippi River flood control work and $8,724,000 for the Panama Canal, mostly for maintenance and operation.

For general flood control work the Committee recommended only a token appropriation of $100, with the explanation prosecution of this peacetime program must await the war's end, when it would provide a "reservoir of worthwhile projects" for which plans and specifications are to be made with funds already available.

These projects, the committee said, will help "cushion the readjustment from war to normal conditions."

The total in the bill was $280,906,143 less than last year's appropriations and $28,257 below budget estimates for this year.

Air Forces Staff Streamlined

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Streamlined to expedite action, the High Command of the Army Air Forces has undergone a major reorganization.

The new program, intended to eliminate red tape, cuts the number of headquarters offices from 25 to 13 and reduces major divisions of the Air Staff from 19 to 6.

The realignment thus will leave Headquarters free to determine over-all policy by relieving it of details of executive orders; create a more cohesive organization; delegate greater responsibility to field commanders and reduce personnel of Headquarters staffs in Washington.

Named as Chief-of-Air-Staff under Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Air Forces Commander, is Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, who will have three deputies and six assistant Chiefs-of-Staff.

General Stratemeyer's deputies will be Brig. Gen. Laverne Saunders, until recently a fighting pilot in the South Pacific; Brig. Gen. T. J. Hanley and Col. William E. Hall, whose nomination to be a Brigadier General is before the Senate.

Field commanders under the new program will "be told what to do but not how to do it," Air Forces authorities said in announcing the reorganization.

Churchill Lauds Conservative Aim

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said in a message today to 50 undergraduates representing 14 universities that "conservatism . . . must exert a potent influence" in shaping Britain's future and hailed them with the statement "I rejoice at the evidence this conference affords of the revival of faith, among the young in heart, in conservative principles."

The students were attending the meeting of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations here.

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Liberty at Oliver

Davis Crushes Hope of Quick, Easy Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, warned Americans today to get rid of any sense of easy optimism and complacency arising out of the Allied successes in North Africa.

The best news so far, the OWI chief said, was that an Allied commander, Gen. Sir Bernard D. Montgomery, had outsmarted the "old fox of the desert," General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in driving him from the Mareth Line. But once more Marshal Rommel had escaped with most of his equipment and is prepared to fight delaying actions all the way up the Tunisian coast, he stressed.

Mr. Davis told his press conference he had heard people were offering prizes for the best guess as to the date of the "coming armistice." The fact is, he said, "that after the Tunisian campaign there's a Mediterranean campaign coming up, and after that a European campaign," and that, he remarked, "is only one sector of the global war."

Mr. Davis predicted that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps would be destroyed in time to permit an Allied invasion of Europe before unfavorable weather set in this year.

Defending the policy of suppression of news concerning ship sinkings and submarine warfare, the OWI director said the resulting secrecy kept the Germans guessing so poorly as to the amount of equipment going overseas that they were not prepared for the heavy tank and artillery attacks launched against them at El Alamein and the Mareth Line.

"German prisoners captured in North Africa were amazed at the Allied equipment," he declared. "They said 'we were told that all this had been sunk.'"

Mr. Davis admitted that March sinkings had been much more serious than in any of the preceding three months but emphasized that the March total was nowhere near the devastating tolls of the worse submarine months of the war.

Commenting directly on the news from Tunisia, Mr. Davis told newspapermen that the Afrika Korps had escaped up the coast under cover of a sandstorm which diminished the amount of aerial punishment the Allies could deal out.

"Our forces will edge Rommel out of one position after another," while Rommel seeks to delay the advance as long as possible, fighting for time which will postpone the invasion of Europe, he added.

Tripp Editor's Choice To Aid in Bond Drive

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has announced that Frank Tripp of Elmira, N. Y., has agreeed to serve as Chairman of the Allied Newspaper Council in connection with the sale of Treasury bonds.

Mr. Tripp, who is General Manager of the Gannett newspapers and Chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspapers Publishers Association, was the choice of the publishers and editors who attended a meeting March 20 in the Treasury to consider what newspapers might do to help the second War Loan Drive starting April 12, Mr. Morgenthau said.

Don Bridge, formerly with the New York Times, has been assigned by the Treasury War Finance Committee to work with Mr. Tripp. Jerome T. Barnum, former publisher of the Syracuse, N. Y., Post Standard, also will assist in the campaign, the Secretary said, directly representing Mr. Tripp.

27,453,250 Pounds of Fats Gift of U. S. Housewives

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—American housewives have sent 27,453,250 pounds of waste cooking fats and greases to war in the six months following the Government's first appeal, War Production Board figures disclose.

The Fat Salvage Committee, heading a nation-wide campaign to collect 200,000,000 pounds of fats, made the figures public, estimating that the first six months' returns would mean enough glycerine for munitions to offset losses sustained by the cutting off of imports from Pacific areas now held by the Japanese.

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Outboard Motor Grows Up

Wide World

It Is Called a 'Sea Mule'

Actually, it is a self-contained power plant and propeller that can be attached to anything in the water that needs to be pushed to where it is going. It is made by Chrysler, is about 20 feet long, six wide, and is useful for barges of low draft where tugs cannot be used, especially in war areas for ship-to-shore movement of men and arms. Here it is about to be hooked on to a sand scow.

Antiaircraft Sector's Paper Gets Grand Prize as Camp Best

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—America's Alertmen, official newspaper of the Antiaircraft Artillery Command, commanded by Maj. Gen. Sanderford Garman, has been picked from a group of 350 Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard entries as the best camp publication in the country, and the grand prize in the contest conducted by the War Department's camp newspaper has been awarded to it. The award was accepted by General Garman yesterday in behalf of the newspaper staff at ceremonies at his headquarters at Fort Totten, where the paper is published and distributed among troops at stations from Maine to California.

America's Alertmen is published weekly in photo-offset and was the unanimous selection of three judges, George Cornish, managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Norman Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and Robert Fuoss, managing editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

It is written to instruct, amuse and inform and is self-sustained, subscriptions being sufficient to finance the newsprint, ink, film and everything that goes into the publication. It is edited by Maj. George W. Griffin, Jr.

General Garman, in accepting the award, recalled that the paper was founded on March 8, 1942, and reached thousands of troops under his command at isolated posts along the Atlantic Coast. These men, he said, rarely see a daily newspaper and depend upon America's Alertmen for all news, maps, sports, pictures and features.

The grand prize, a gold plated "Oscar," was taken to Fort Totten by Staff Sergeant W. L. Sarley, representing the Camp Newspaper Service.

First prizes in their respective classes were awarded to the Fort Niagara Drum (mimeograp), the Baer Field [Ind.] Beacon (photo-offset) and the Wheeler [Wheeler Field, Hawaii] Windsock (letter-press).

Battle Against Fourth Term For Roosevelt Gains in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 31 — It is probably not unusual that Republican controlled legislatures in the Midwest should take the lead in the fight against a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt. But the movement this time has attained substantial proportions and is legally on substantial ground.

Lawmakers in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana already have passed some kind of legislation expressing their sentiments on this issue. In the case of Indiana it was a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to propose an amendment limiting the tenure of any President to two consecutive terms.

The Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan resolutions, however, call into play directly the rights of the States as expressed in Article 5 of the Constitution, which says that when two-thirds of them so demand Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments. Wisconsin and several other states are considering similar action.

This movement, fervently supported by the Chicago Tribune, is given impetus by action of the Illinois Legislature. Printed copies of its petition to Congress have been dispatched to all state legislatures in session. It is considered possible by close observers that there might be enough anti-fourth-term sentiment in the Legislatures of the Midwest and the restless "Solid South" together to provide the necessary 32 petitions.

But even though that number of state legislatures are not heard from it is held likely that pressure from even a limited number might influence the Senate to take action on a similar amendment now before it.

Incidentally, this issue is seen here to have a direct connection with the question of isolationism versus internationalism, in that there are many Republicans as well as Democrats who would support the Administration on foreign policy, but who are set against a fourth term and would subordinate the foreign issue to this domestic moral issue.

American Bar Association to Study World and Home Postwar Problems

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP) — A study of both domestic and international problems of postwar conditions will be undertaken by a three-man Commission of the American Bar Association.

Over opposition from the floor, the Association's House of Delegates yesterday approved formation of the commission, as proposed by a special committee headed by Jacob M. Lashley of St. Louis.

Earlier, the Association's section on International and Comparative Law recommended trial and punishment for German, Japanese and Italian war criminals. The group's report said that the offenses, as reported in the press and in formal documents, "if established should not be allowed to go unpunished."

The Commission was asked specifically to study such problems as international postwar political and judicial organizations; an international bill of rights; the place of force in international law; a re-examination of the Treaty of Versailles, and the Covenant of the League of Nations for suggested aid in postwar planning.

Robert F. Maguire of Portland, Ore., member of the Board of Governors, objected to appointment of the Commission on the ground that matters to be studied were outside the scope of the Association.

"I believe," he said, "that the main job of the Association is to do all it can to win the war as soon as possible."

Another report approved urged streamlining of legal procedures for greater efficiency. It said in the postwar period, public sentiment born of war conditions "will have scant respect for the useless technicalities and time-wasting procedures of the past."

Military Law To Cover Italy

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—A new Italian regulation, made effective yesterday, would place all Italian citizens under military law "in the event of complete or partial mobilization of the country," a German news agency dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today.

All Italians above 17 not now bearing arms would be given military status in military units said the radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press.

The decree was interpreted here as another indication that Premier Mussolini, fearing an invasion of Italy itself, was preparing for complete militarization.

Seaman Removes Name From Memorial Pylon

SEATTLE, Wash., March 31 (AP)—Chief Watertender Theodore Kelly had the experience of painting out his name on the memorial pylon to the City's war casualties. Seaman Kelly's name had been there among "those honored dead" for more than a year. He was listed among the Pearl Harbor casualties. His wife helped hold the ladder while the seaman clambered up with a brush and white paint. She long had known her husband was alive, but her explantions failed to remove his name from the plyon.

Way Now Open For New Soft Coal Contract

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, emerging from a long conference with Southern Appalachian area soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers, said last night that "the conference is now ready to go forward with negotiations on a new contract."

Earlier, after meeting with the Northern Appalachian group, he had said he was "pleased with the status" of the contract negotiations, which he said were not deadlocked.

Mr. Steelman said that in the closed conference with the Southern group he "secured from the conferees a picture of the outstanding problems."

"I plan to keep in constant touch with the conference and to be here as often as necessary," he reported.

A threatened work stoppage of Southern Appalachian area miners was averted yesterday when the Southern group agreed with the United Mine Workers to continue negotiations until April 30, with any agreement reached to be retroactive to April 1. Northern operators previously had agreed to that procedure.

The current contract affecting about 450,000 miners expires at midnight tonight.

Much of the afternoon session of the Northern operators and miners was concerned with the portal-to-portal demand, calling for pay from time of entry to time of departure from the mines, Ezra van Horn, Northern Conference Chairman, said.

Alabama in Line

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31 (AP)—Alabama coal mines, whose contracts with the United Mine Workers of America expire at midnight tonight, will continue in operation under a temporary agreement.

The new pact provides that "existing Alabama wage agreements now in effect shall be extended from and including April 1, 1943, with the understanding that any wage increases finally agreed to by the Southern Appalachian Conference will be binding upon the parties hereto, retroactive to April 1, 1943." Either party may cancel it five days after giving written notice.

Approximately 25,000 miners are employed in the Alabama coal field, which produced 19,000,000 tons in 1942.

Christian Science Program April 4

DeWitt A. Davidson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, April 4, from 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Victory Through the Spirit."

This is the seventh program in the 1942-43 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Defense Board Is Studying How to Police Coming Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The inter-governmental agency devoted to the defense of the Western Hemisphere, the Inter-American Defense Board, is already considering ways and means by which the Americas can aid in the establishment of an international police force to protect the post-war peace.

Speakers at a plenary session and luncheon of representatives of the 21 American Republics stressed yesterday the determination of the Board to aid in the establishment of an international force to "impose order upon troublemakers," emphasizing that Western Hemisphere co-operation was essential to the organization and maintenance of such an international army.

Col. Lawrence Higgins, Secretary-General of the Board, and Gen. S. D. Embick, Chairman, indicated that formulation of plans for aiding such a project would be the Board's next order of business.

Time for New Plans

In the light of developments abroad and experience gained in the Board's first year of activity, it was held that longer-range plans had become "natural and appropriate."

"The activities of America are not circumscribed to the defense of the Continent," Brig. Gen. Luis Alomillo of Mexico declared. "Of course it is necessary to prevent that war should come to its shores. To achieve this end we send our sons to win the war across the seas.

"And while the armies of the United States fight in Guadalcanal and throughout the Pacific, in North Africa and over Europe, the resources of Latin-America, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, organize industrially and militarily and become the most powerful reserves of inter-continental strategy."

General Alomillo, who was in Paris as Military Attaché of the Mexican Embassy at the time of the fall of France, told of a message which Premier Paul Reynaud entrusted to him "for the people of America." He quoted M. Reynaud as saying:

Message for America

"Tell America that we have lost the war due to the deceitful concept that we always had of the value represented by the League of Nations devoid of military force to impose itself; tell them that if we are defeated it is due particularly to not having had the courage to be sufficiently honest, nor sufficiently sincere, to confess to each other among Allies what we lack and what we had; tell the peoples of America that they are the ones who can save the cause of humanity provided that, being sincere with themselves, they be with others."

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For the Baby-to-Be

Carter Jiffon Vest 75c
(10% Wool, Double Front)

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(The modern Birdseye, soft, absorbent)

Carter Knit Jiffon Gown 1.25
Long Knit Sacque and Matching Bonnet (Pink, blue and white)

Hood Shawls and Afghans 2.98
(Ideal summer wrapping)

For the Crawler

Corduroy Lined Jacket in pastel and high colors 3.29

Corduroy matching overall with feel crutch 2.29

Cotton Knit Rongie Suit, size 2, 3 and 4 . . . . . 2.29

Cotton Knit Short Suit, at 2 to 4 and 3 to 6 . . . . . 1.49-1.98

For the Toddler

Overall in Jersey Knit and Cotton twills (Sizes 1 to 4 and 2 to 6) 1.19 and 1.29

Polo Shirts in gay spring shades at 79

For the Kindergarten Age

Play Suits, Boy and Girl Styles 2.98
Made of cotton crash (sanforized) (Toast and Blue)

For the Young Man

Jackets for in-between weather. Real mannish type for the 3 to 6 1.98

For the Young Lady

Cute box style Jackets with plaid trim in Red and Blue (Sizes 3 to 6) 1.98

ROSENBAUM'S INFANT DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

The Home Forum

"To-day is big with blessings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO WE AT TIMES look forward to a new day with fear and trembling, with despair and anxiety? We need never do so if we learn to understand God aright and His absolute control over all the affairs of men. Rather should each day be greeted with joy and hope and gladness, for God, good, is everywhere. Abundant good is ours today if we will but accept the truth, as Christ Jesus revealed it in his healing mission among mankind. He proved the presence of health where, to material sense, disease seemed to be, the presence of supply when he fed the five thousand; he proved the eternality of Life when he raised Lazarus from the grave. Tax money was obtained from a fish's mouth. Did he not prove conclusively the allness of good, the nothingness of the suggestions of mortal sense; the perfection of man, God's likeness, who knows no disease or death, and whose every need is supplied by divine Love?

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 118:24), **"This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."** This is the Lord's day! Now—today—is the time to release ourselves from mesmeric beliefs of sin, sickness, lack, peril, pain. Today, let us lean on Love, Soul. As the Master bade us do, let us overcome evil with good. Mary Baker Eddy, the God-inspired revelator of Truth in this age, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Pref., p. vii), **"To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."**

* * *

We need not tarry in the darkness of mortal sense, for there is a bright and glorious day at hand. We need not suffer, for there is relief and healing. Christian Science tells us how to be well and happy, equips us for each day's demands so that our work can be accomplished harmoniously, safely, productively. This Science declares that an all-loving Father-Mother God, the only creator, does not create sin, sickness, or sorrow. This understanding enables us to perceive the unreality of these errors, and to destroy them as subtle suggestions of mortal mind. Today, let us cease bearing false witness by seeing ourselves or others as sinful or sickly mortals, and endeavor to perceive—as Jesus perceived—that man, in true being, is wholly spiritual and perfect.

The clear understanding that God is infinite divine Principle, eternal Life, and that spiritual man is His perfect manifestation or reflection, gives us spiritual power to rebuke error—sin, sickness, sorrow, war, all evil—effectively, and to annul the effects and destructiveness of belief in evil. Spirit, Truth, is omnipotent, All. Therefore there is, in reality, no matter to be diseased, inflamed, or injured. Christian Science shows that man is incorporeal; he is the idea of divine Mind. It is our duty and privilege to glorify God, as Jesus did, by demonstrating these spiritual truths.

* * *

A student of Christian Science awakened suddenly one night to find herself in great distress and manifesting alarming symptoms of a discordant physical condition. This sudden onslaught of mesmeric suggestions filled her thought with fear. She was just about to call another member of the household when the angelic message came to her that she was not alone, that there was no reason for fear, for her heavenly Father-Mother, divine Love, which fills all space, was right there with her. Did she need any other help? No, she needed and desired no other. She endeavored to lift her thought above the physical symptoms to Love's allness and man's perfection in Love's likeness, as she had learned to do in Christian Science. She realized that she must not be overcome with evil suggestions, but rather should overcome evil with good, false beliefs with divine ideas. As her thought turned Spiritward, she became so conscious of the presence of the healing Christ that her fear was completely dispelled. And when fear was cast out, she was healed.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 377): **"The cause of all so-called disease is mental, a mortal fear, a mistaken belief or conviction of the necessity and power of ill-health; also a fear that Mind is helpless to defend the life of man and incompetent to control it. Without this ignorant human belief, any circumstance is of itself powerless to produce suffering."**

Christian Science is exact Science, and the faithful applying of its rules brings healing results. It demands only that we relinquish faith in matter and lean wholly upon Love, Truth, for health, strength, supply, harmony, happiness, and satisfaction. Thus can we prove that God, universal Love, is continually pouring out abundant blessings upon His manifestation or reflection, man, and that to those leaning on Love, each day is filled with blessings.

May the Christ, Truth, be born anew in our hearts today, and let us eagerly expect abundant good! "This is the day which the Lord hath made"! Let us refuse to entertain a single anxious or fearful thought, a sinful or sickly belief. May we keep our consciousness pure and clean, and receptive to good alone. Persistent effort in Science will enable us to do so each day. Keeping evil suggestions out of thought is a never-failing method of excluding inharmony from human experience. Then each succeeding day will bring forth more abundant blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Waiting

Now my heart is like a winter field
With seed quiet in it
And no green showing.
Only a brown sameness
And every clod like its brother.
Fall swiftly, rain, so that my songs may grow!
Return, O Spring, and set my singing free!

E. E. L.

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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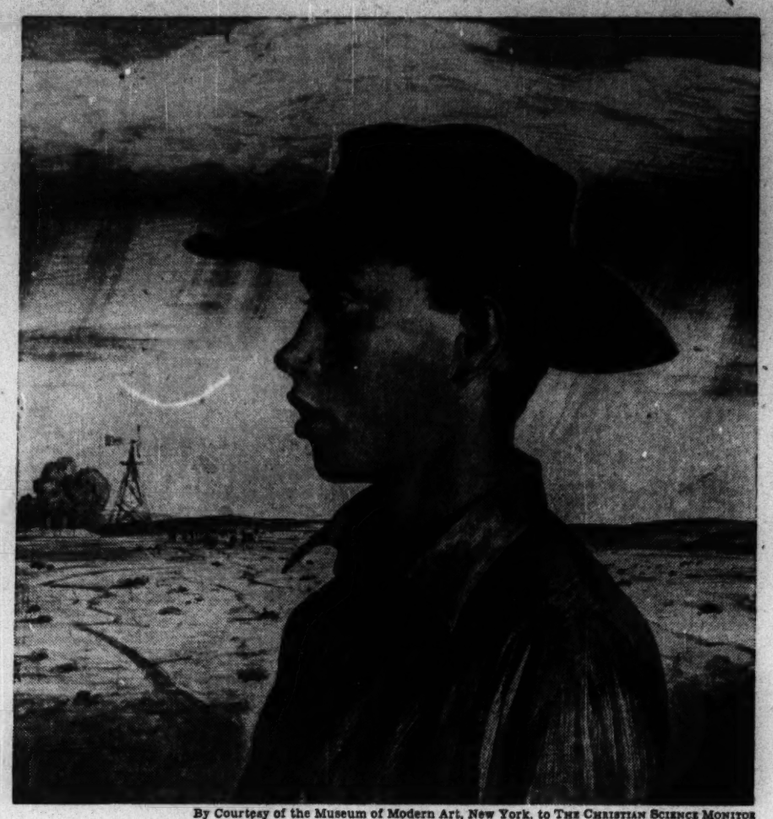
Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.



By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOY FROM THE PLAINS": *A Tempera Portrait by Peter Hurd*

PETER HURD is as much a product of the West as is the young plainsman whom he depicts in this interesting tempera portrait. Born in Roswell, New Mexico, in 1904, Peter Hurd attended New Mexico Military Institute and then spent two years at West Point. But before finishing his period of military training, he decided to become an artist. He first studied at the Pennsylvania Academy and then with the painter, N. C. Wyeth, whose daughter he married. Together the Hurds own a ranch in San Patricio, New Mexico, where they raise polo ponies and where they both paint. Wartime has, however, somewhat changed this pleasurable and well-rounded life.

Mr. Hurd has recently returned from an assignment in England where, as a war correspondent accredited to the United States Army, he painted the men of our Air Forces Bomber Command for one of the leading national magazines. One can easily imagine that the "Boy from the Plains," painted in 1938, was the prototype of his latest series of war portraits.

While these tempera portraits are highly individual and characteristic of the artist, they are reminiscent of those early Italian Renaissance portraits in which luminous skies and bits of Umbrian or other Italian landscape appear in the far distance. This handling of the background not only dramatizes the head in the foreground, but serves to identify the sitter with his natural surroundings.

The "Boy from the Plains" is in every way sensitively conceived and painted. The youth's freshness, adolescent charm, and even engaging awkwardness are vividly and accurately recorded, revealing the artist's perception and technical ability in the difficult medium of tempera on wood.

B. T.

Son's Heritage

This is the land my father knew,
Where he from boy to manhood grew.
These are the hills he saw each day
Lifting their crooked backs this way.
These are the acres that he plowed,
And over which my frame is bowed
Until I see the sky between
My blue-clad knees, a tipped-up scene
In which sky is where ground should be.
These are the things he used to see—
And now I see them through his eyes
And feel his hymns in me arise.

RUTH MOREHOUSE

One Sign of Spring

ONE SURE SIGN that spring is coming is me, fixing fence. Until enough winter rain has come to soften the deep places in the earth, there is just no use trying to dig fence-post holes. And, when we have had that much rain, then it is a sure thing that, before long, the land will be bright with spring. Because I love spring best of all, it is a happy day when I arm myself with a tangle of baling wire, a small trowel—which is my favorite fence-post hole digger—and my wire cutters.

It was an especially happy day this year, because for a while we thought that spring would never come. I walked along the fence and listened to the blackbirds in the tules and the meadow larks in the grain field; and, while I started to dig my first post-hole, I thought of the wild hyacinth we had seen, and how it gave us a helpless feeling.

* * *

We were riding on a high ridge, the wind was blowing cold, and I looked past my horse's hoof and saw that first hyacinth standing tall and brave. Mardy saw it, too, and we looked at it with mixed feelings. It must be time for spring when a wild hyacinth blossoms; but how could it be? We hadn't had a proper winter yet. As far as coldness went, we had had winter, we admitted; but where were the winter rains that should have turned the hills bright green?

But now! I scooped out a rich trowel full of soft, fragrant earth and thought about the warm early morning when the heavy rains that bring spring really started. It wasn't pouring when I stepped out the door, but a sweet light rain was falling steadily. Not a star showed in the dark sky. I was happy to have the world warm and wet, instead of cold and frosty. It was music to hear rain on the barn roof while I milked cows; it gave me a cozy feeling to see the lamb and the calves in a snug place, and the old gray mare enjoying breakfast in a dry stall. All the others were out in the rain. Most of my animals seem to prefer the freedom of the pasture to the dryness of the barn. California cows and horses lead an outdoor existence, but I like to see the very young and the very old animals have shelter when the winter rains are here.

* * *

Daylight came slowly that morning. I looked with positive joy at the gray sky, and the silver clouds low over the mountains. Those clouds weren't allowing any sunshine to show through.

By the time my chores were done, the rain was coming heavily, and there was the pleasure of spending a day by the fire with a book. That, I thought, was one of the best things in the world to do.

That, and fixing fence. I settled the post into the deep hole, scooped in earth, pressed it down firmly, and felt as joyous as though I had planted a tree. With baling wire, I fastened the fence wires to the post; and admired my handiwork for a moment before going on to the next weak spot.

* * *

If you use a regular fence post-hole digger, you work standing up; when you use my primitive implement, the trowel, you can dig while you sit down; and, when you want a very deep hole you stretch out on your side and can achieve a hole as deep as your arm is long. So, for me, fixing fence is as earthy an occupation as gardening; and being so near the earth when spring is coming makes you feel close to the heart of things.

* * *

The bringing of growth to the hills where fire had been was one of the best things the new rain had done. Those hills had been bare too long. Every small wash and gully showed up so that the slopes looked old and wrinkled. They needed to be dressed in grass and garlanded with wild cucumber vines and sweet peas, with sagebrush and artemisia to furnish fragrance.

Because of the fire, I had a big fence-repairing job. The east fence that climbed the hills and dipped into a canyon, then stopped against a wall of rock, was almost completely down. Because there was no grass on either side of it, the animals hadn't been tempted to step across; but now, with grass coming, they might graze their way across fallen wires and be out before they knew it. Now was the time to start work there.

When the lower stretches of fence looked strong enough to keep home all but my most ambitious, jumping cows, I started up the hill to see what was to be done. By now it was afternoon and shadow lay where the fence should be. I looked down on sunshine in the valley, on the sun bright on the west side of Capitan. Veijas, of course, wore its patch of cloud shadow. I scarcely ever see that mountain when it hasn't a shadow, soft as a shawl, on its shoulders. But everywhere else except there, and the slope where I stood, was warm in the sun. Sunshine on the damp earth would put every blade of grass to growing.

* * *

And already, where fire had cleared the hills, there was growth. The wild sweet peas and the cucumber vines were twisting over the burned branches of sumac, and everywhere the young sumac was starting bright and green; and pale, almost smoky-looking, was the new sagebrush. All over the slopes the thin young grass was spreading, and the air was full of growing smells.

I sat down and looked and sniffed for a while; and then I took my trowel and dug into the damp sweet earth.

It's wonderful to have a lot of fence-post holes to dig, and to know that spring is coming.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

They Let Us Lead the Camels

BEGINNING WITH THE Swiss Bell Ringers in Barnum's Hall, I managed for years to see every show that came to town . . . and in the first circus that came to us I was an actual performer.

It was a circus that traveled on its own wheels. It could not otherwise have reached Saux Centre, for there was no railroad to the town. The night before its arrival four of my boy friends made their bed with me in our haymow. We were too excited to sleep much and before dawn were off without breakfast to meet the circus. We were fortunate beyond our dreams. The most that we had expected was to walk back to town behind the procession. But when a halt was called to rest the horses, we were invited to climb up on the front wagon and there received a thrilling proposal. We arrived at the ground. We saw the ring prepared. We saw the tents go up with all their complicated apparatus. We saw the seats placed. We saw the animal cages opened. We saw several acts rehearsed. Then our call came. We were dressed up as Arabs and each of us was provided with a camel to lead in the parade. On the main street I passed unrecognized within a few feet of my mother, who had so far overcome her scruples as to secure a front-line position on the sidewalk from which to view the parade. Returning to the tent, four of us were told to water our camels, but the fifth member of our party, for some reason, was told to water one of the elephants. In school we had read that a camel could go without water across a wide desert. Assuming that a camel must drink a lot when he did drink, I offered to exchange chores with the elephant boy, and felt sorry for him when he accepted the offer. The water had to be carried from a well about three blocks away and my punishment was poetic. The camel drank less than half a bucket and stopped entirely satisfied. The elephant must have drunk a barrel, for I was still carrying water when the performance began. The first act was already on when I joined my companions in the reserved-seat section. Our passes included the concert, "the funny, the best part of the show." Such was the double reward which had been promised on the front wagon. It had seemed incredible. A reserved seat for the circus was thirty-five cents and the concert was ten cents! To have the reward actually delivered was perhaps the most surprising thing of the day. . . .

The circus had scarcely left town when we, the camel leaders, agreed to give a circus of our own. We fitted up a turning pole, a trapeze, and a tight rope and practiced for weeks. Then we scoured the town for cats to serve as a menagerie and stored them in boxes bearing descriptive labels which transformed cats into panthers, tigers, lions, and other wild beasts. Their complaints the night before the performance made us very nervous, for we had heard that people in the neighborhood were wondering what had become of their cats. In the morning we distributed flaming posters announcing a stupendous event in the Johnson stable. The admission was a penny for those who had pennies and ten straight pins or ten straight nails for others. We played to a capacity audience and then made haste to release the cats. At a "One, two, three, go!" all of the boxes flew open and cats scuttled in every direction, all of them apparently in a high state of indignation. Some of our patrons called that the best act of the whole show.

—From "The Other Side of Main Street; a History Teacher from Saux Centre," by HENRY JOHNSON. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Prairie Report

These windmills whirling with the wind
Unwind a pattern in the mind
Of treeless prairie, sage and sand,
Bringing the distance close at hand.

Wind in the windmills strikes a mood
And sings the joys of solitude:
A whirl of dust, a copper sky,
Nothing to hedge the scope of eye.

But windmills standing stark and still
Seem stretching newly tall to fill
Their vanes with whispers of a breeze
That carries scent and sound of trees.

ROBERT WISTRAND

"O dia de hoje está repleto de bênçãos"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

ESTAREMOS NÓS aguardando, às vezes, o dia de amanhã com temor e tremor, com desespêro e anciedade? Isto nunca é necessário se chegamos a compreender Deus corretamente bem como Seu contrôlo absoluto sôbre todos os assuntos dos homens. Deveríamos, antes, saudar cada novo dia com alegria e esperança e satisfação, porque Deus, o bem, está em tôda parte. O bem abundante é nosso hoje, se aceitarmos a verdade, como Cristo Jesús a revelou em sua missão de cura entre a humanidade. Êle provou estar presente a saúde onde aos sentidos materiais parecia estar a doença; provou a presença de suprimento quando alimentou os cinco mil; provou a eternidade da Vida quando ressuscitou Lázaro do túmulo. O dinheiro para pagar o imposto êle conseguiu da boca de um peixe. Não provou êle, então, de forma concludente, a totalidade do bem, a nulidade das sugestões do sentido mortal; a perfeição do homem, que é a semelhança de Deus, e não conhece doença nem morte, e cujas necessidades, quaisquer que sejam, são supridas pelo Amor divino?

O Salmista cantava (Salmos 118:24), "Este é o dia que fez o Senhor: regozijemo-nos, e alegremo-nos nele." Este é o dia do Senhor! Agora—hoje—é a ocasião para nos livrarmos das crenças mesméricas no pecado, na doença, na privação, no perigo, na dôr. Confiemos hoje no Amor, Alma. Vençamos o mal com o bem, assim como o Mestre nos pediu que fizéssemos. Mary Baker Eddy, que, inspirada por Deus, foi a reveladora da Verdade nesta época, escreve no Prefácio de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. vii), "Para aqueles que se apoiam no infinito e dêle fazem seu amparo, o dia de hoje está repleto de bênçãos."

Não precisamos demorar-nos na escuridão do sentido mortal, porquanto está ao nosso alcance um dia brilhante e glorioso. Não precisamos sofrer, porque existe alívio e cura. A Ciência Cristã conta-nos como nos sentirmos bem e felizes, dá-nos os meios para satisfazer as exigências de cada dia de maneira que nosso trabalho pode ser feito em harmonia, em segurança, produtivamente. Esta Ciência declara que um Pai-Mãe Deus que a todos ama, o único criador, não criou o pecado, a doença, ou a tristeza. Esta compreensão torna-nos capazes de perceber a irrealidade dêstes erros e destrui-los como sugestões sutis da mente mortal. Cessemos hoje de dar falso testemunho, que é o que fazemos ao considerarmo-nos a nós mesmos e a outros como se fossemos mortais cheios de pecado ou doença, e esforcemo-nos por perceber—assim como Jesús o percebia—que o homem, no seu verdadeiro ser, é inteiramente espiritual e perfeito.

A clara compreensão de que Deus é o infinito Princípio divino, Vida eterna, e que o homem espiritual é Sua perfeita manifestação ou reflexo, dá-nos poder espiritual para rebatermos com eficácia o êrro—o pecado, a doença, a tristeza, a guerra, todo mal—e de anularmos os efeitos e a natureza destrutiva da crença no mal. O Espírito, Verdade, é onipotente, Tudo. Portanto não existe, em realidade, matéria alguma que possa ficar doente, inflamada, ou lesada. A Ciência Cristã mostra que o homem é incorpóreo; êle é a idéia da Mente divina. É nosso dever e privilégio glorificar a Deus, assim como Jesús o fazia, por demonstrar estas verdades espirituais.

Uma estudiosa da Ciência Cristã certa noite acordou subitamente muito acabrunhada por ver que se estavam manifestando sintomas alarmantes de uma condição física desharmoniosa. Êste ataque repentino de sugestões mesméricas encheu-lhe o pensamento de mêdo. Ela estava justamente a ponto de chamar uma pessoa da casa quando lhe veiu a mensagem angélica de que não estava sozinha, de que não havia razão para mêdo, porque seu Pai celestial, o Pai-Mãe Deus, Amor divino, que enche todo espaço, estava justamente alí com ela. Havia necessidade de qualquer outra ajuda? Não, ela não a necessitava nem a queria. Esforçou-se por elevar seus pensamentos acima dos sintomas físicos, para a compreensão da totalidade do Amor, e da perfeição do homem na semelhança do Amor, assim como ela tinha aprendido na Ciência Cristã. Compenetrou-se de que não devia deixar-se vencer pelas sugestões do mal, e sim, que devia vencer o mal com o bem, vencer as crenças falsas com idéias divinas. Assim que seus pensamentos se volveram ao Espírito, tornou-se ela tão conciente da presença do Cristo que cura, que o mêdo foi completamente eliminado. E logo que o mêdo tinha sido expulso, ela estava curada.

Mrs. Eddy diz em *Science and Health* (pg. 377): "A causa de tôda assim chamada doença é mental, um mêdo mortal, uma crença ou convicção errônea de ser a má saúde necessária e ter poder; é também um mêdo de que a Mente seja incapaz de defender a vida do homem e incompetente para controlá-la. Sem esta ignorante crença humana, qualquer circunstância não tem, por si própria, poder para produzir o sofrimento."

A Ciência Cristã é Ciência exata, e a aplicação fiel de suas regras traz em resultado a cura. Requer-se apenas que abandonemos a fé na matéria e nos apoiemos inteiramente no Amor, Verdade, para conseguirmos a saúde, o vigor, o suprimento, a harmonia, a felicidade, e a satisfação. Desta forma podemos provar que Deus, Amor universal, está continuamente fazendo jorrar bênçãos abundantes sôbre Sua manifestação ou reflexo, o homem, e que para aqueles que se apoiam no Amor, cada novo dia está repleto de bênçãos.

Que o Cristo, Verdade, possa hoje nascer de novo nos nossos corações e fiquemos nós aguardando ávidamente o bem abundante! "Este é o dia que fez o Senhor"! Recusemo-nos a entreter um simples pensamento de ância ou receio, uma simples crença pecaminosa ou doentia. Façamos por conservar nossa conciência pura e limpa, receptiva só para o bem. O esfôrço persistente na Ciência dar-nos-á a capacidade de nos mantermos nesta atitude em todos os dias. Alijar as sugestões más do nosso pensamento é método infalível para excluir a desharmonia da experiência humana. Então, cada dia sucessivo produzirá bênçãos mais abundantes.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Around the Horn to Chile

FOR CENTURIES the one sea route to the rest of the world was the Strait of Magellan with detour around the Horn, through which ships plowed on long and arduous voyages, to dash for Valparaíso if they were bound there, and to dash there anyhow if they were bound somewhere else and needed to put in for victuals, water, fuel, rest, and a possible bit of trade-on-the-side. The story is yet to be written, for instance, of the part that Valparaíso played in the history of North American whaling, and of Yankee shipping around the Horn to California, as a vitally important stop-over place. So, too, the analysis is yet to be made of the geographical influence of the Strait of Magellan on Chilean colonization and human history. The voyage from Europe and North America was long and arduous; while this gave Chile a remote and often fantastically romantic name in the eye of the world's populations, it also meant that European and North American businessmen must live in Valparaíso or Santiago year after year, coming to love the land and eventually to make their permanent homes there. Chile's very remoteness was in part responsible for the large number of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon names that are today thoroughly Chilean.—From "Chile—Land of Progress," by EARL PARKER HANSON. (New York: Reynald & Hitchcock.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

What Goes on Here? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Continued from Page 1

spondents who are free to write appraisal have firsthand access to the facts of his tour. He permitted only press association correspondents, who are not free to write appraisal, to accompany him. He scrutinized all their copy. Some thought this all right, at least fairly harmless. It probably was harmless if it hadn't been a straw in the wind—but the wind is now blowing harder and that straw has become a big stick.

Partial Repeal of Open Covenants

Now comes the first full conference of the United Nations designed to bring into being the substance of an enduring Allied peace machinery and to deal with long-range postwar food problems. And the White House decides that it doesn't want the deliberations interrupted by news reporting, that it doesn't want independent correspondents on the spot examining or criticizing what is being done; htat, in short, the practice of "open covenants openly arrived at" has got to be partly repealed.

And more of this is in the making. Note the fact—the second example in this list—that earlier this month the State Department in a formal note proposed to the British Government that the United Nations refugee conference be convened at Ottawa. This week the State Department announced that it would be held in Bermuda. Why? Well, Bermuda is nicely secluded from the press and radio. It is situated in a theater of war, and every bit of news which might be written by a stray correspondent who happened to be there would be subject to military censorship. And more convenient still, from the Government's suppressionist standpoint, is the fact that the lack of transportation means that the Administration has only to crook its finger in the direction of the War Department to prevent all correspondents from going to Bermuda.

These incidents make more than a trend. They constitute a pattern—a pattern of supressionism which public opinion may have good reason not to like and the resilience not to accept.

Under Control of the President

If it is not to be accepted by the American people, then the White House will have to change its decision because, though the press and radio are now being advised what the Government wishes them to do and not to do about the forthcoming United Nations conference in the name of Elmer Davis, OWI chief, and Stephen Early, the President's secretary, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roosevelt alone—very much alone, I think—is responsible for the policy.

And few correspondents in Washington will believe that Mr. Roosevelt really wants to undermine a free press and the principles of a free press. The need is not to belabor the motive but to put the light of clear thinking on the policy. Undoubtedly the President thinks that the easiest way to get the United Nations representatives to reach large-minded agreements is to hide them away from open reporting and guard their deliberations from public discussion.

That is the easier way, but in the long run is that the best way, the soundest way, the democratic way? Do the American people want the Government, through the OWI, to cover its own conference, or do they want the press and radio to cover the conference?

The Administration has not yet ordered that correspondents be prevented from at least going to the city—probably Hot Springs—where the meeting will be held. It is simply putting every possible barrier in the way of obtaining the news and access to the delegates whose views constitute the news. It is preparing to withhold the news until it considers it practicable to release it and to funnel all news through itself. It is thus preventing public discussion of some of the issues of the conference entirely and restricting public discussion of all of the issues considerably, since democratic discussion and autocratic suppression are not allies; they are enemies.

Danger in Autocratic Censorship

There are admittedly two kinds of unpleasant animals which prowl around every international conference, the self-seeking delegate who will always talk out of turn to grab a headline and the inflammatory correspondent who eagerly devotes himself to stirring up conflict. But these are democracy's Job-like afflictions and there is no more reason to bar all correspondents to get at the wayward reporter than to bar all the delegates as a means of disciplining the wayward diplomat. The cure is more dangerous than the disease, for autocratic censorship will not remove democracy's difficulties.

At Casablanca President Roosevelt was greatly impressed—as he told correspondents later—by the efficiency of the secrecy which surrounded the Allied meeting, and he presumably would now like to apply the secrecy of the Casablanca conference to the forthcoming United Nations food conference.

The Casablanca conference was a military war conference. The food conference is a civilian post-war conference. It is dangerous in precedent and in fact to apply a wartime censorship to achieve a peacetime purpose and that is what Mr. Roosevelt is proposing to do.

Byron Price, the Government's chief censor whose best qualification for the job is that he doesn't like it, has said of censorship: "It has been the lesson of history that censorship feeds on itself and that once any man is given the authority of suppression, the tendency is to expand that authority more and more until we arrive at a system of intellectual slavery."

President Roosevelt does not want to promote that end, even unwittingly, and the best way to avoid it is not to begin.

The Country Speaks: Wenatchee

Development of Coulee Power ..... ***By John Cogswell***

The recent rebirth of the Columbia Basin Commission, first organized in 1933 to promote Grand Coulee Dam, is seen here as a move to bring into the hands of the State the direction of the immense resources of the greatest power stream in the nation.

Since the Department of the Interior took complete control of the Columbia project many leaders of North Central Washington feel that the power resources are being funneled off to coastal areas when often they could be of as great, or greater, benefit to the nation right here at home.

The bill passed by the Legislature sets up a commission of seven members, and empowers them to spend up to $80,000 in the next biennium for a balanced development of the resources connected with the river in this State. Three of the Commission will represent the three irrigation districts covering 1,200,000 acres to be irrigated when the project is completed. Three more will be appointed by the Governor and charged with the responsibility of developing industry from the many raw materials latent here, and needing only power to be transformed into things that people need and use. The Director of Conservation and Development of the State will act as chairman of each group.

Now, when power and some minerals are needed for the war effort, the resources section of the board will have the most important job. This division of the commission is empowered to study and make recommendations for further harnessing of the hydroelectric power of the river, and to promote the use of it for development of some of the iron, nickel, chrome, copper, zinc, lead and tungsten within the reach of the power lines.

Five hundred thousand kilowatts of new power are coming into production from the big dam in the next 14 months, and other damsites are planned to make full use of the power-producing capacity of the river. Two million horsepower is nearly incalculable, but aspirants for the commission feel the work is here to be done. Only one dissenting vote was cast in both Houses of the Legislature passing the bill.

The reclamation section of the board will work to advise the irrigation districts and the Federal agencies in order that benefits of Grand Coulee water will accrue as soon and as cheaply as possible, with no loss to anyone.

The land to be irrigated has been surveyed and evaluated. How much acreage will be allotted to each settler under the ditch is a problem that Congress is working out, but it is felt here that 40 acres will be the maximum allotment for a single man, and 80 acres for a family.

As it is now understood the land will be sold at its evaluation with the buyer undertaking a contract to pay his share of the dam and water costs over a period of 40 years. Landholders under the proposed ditches do not have to participate in the project, but if they do so they must reduce their holdings to the set figure.

With large airbases under construction by the Army at the midsection of the land to be irrigated, and the excellent location and climate here for the trans-Pacific airline bases of the future, optimists paint the future in glowing colors.

Still, the immediate concern is whether the State or the Federal Government will hold the highest authority in the contest that is developing here.

To Change the Subject:

Lads in an Alaska Dugout—With Books ..... ***By Kate M. Archibald***

In his first visit home in more than a year, the Corporal told how a whole new world had opened up for him in an Alaska dugout. As he explained it, there wasn't anything much to do so he "took to reading."

A dugout, it appears, is an excellent place for reading. It actually is a little underground house with only a few occupants and with electric lights. In such quarters, the Corporal has visited Jane Austen's England, come under the influence of two such great Russians as Tolstoy and Dostoevski, read Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," lived the atmosphere of Puritan New England in the "Scarlet Letter," and sailed the seas with Joseph Conrad.

The Corporal's method of reading is to get a list of the world's best books and read them. When he returned to Alaska, he planned to read the Thomas Hardy novels. The Corporal runs to novels, but his buddie likes poetry, from Alexander Pope to Edgar Allan Poe to the Brownings. He is especially fond of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The two friends, according to the Corporal, "get a kick" out of discussing the books and poems they have read.

The fact that such excellent books are available in Alaska dugouts is the other half of the story and leads back to the States. Most of the books sent to Alaska naturally come from the Western States, and a good share of them go out from the Seattle Civilian War Commission.

Shelves Cleaned

When, during the first Victory Book Campaign, Seattle residents were called upon to give books, they cleaned out their bookshelves of such unwanted books as "Care of Canaries," "Visits to the National Parks," and "Heroes of the Civil War."

The need for more suitable books—and many of them—was so imperative that another book campaign was conducted preceding the November general election, and political candidates all through the County spent their campaign oratory not in singeing one another but in urging voters to "bring a book when you ballot." The results "spoke volumes" for the civilians' change of attitude toward servicemen.

After the books had been neatly sorted and shelved under the headings action, travel, history, nonfiction, technical, poetry, and mystery, they made a notable collection. In one sweep there were noted on the shelves "Oliver Wiswell," by Kenneth Roberts; two autographed volumes by Richard Halliburton; two sets of Marcel Proust; "Native's Return," by Louis Adamic; "Cross Creek," by Marjorie Rawlings; "Reveille in Washington," by Margaret Leech; "Joseph and His Brothers," by Thomas Mann, and "Storm," by George Stewart.

There were de-luxe editions, new books, expensive ones, "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," "Trelawny," and "Northwest Passage," and this year's "Officers Guide," all of them as new in appearance as when they shone on bookshelves.

Price Unerased

One book, "Financial Policy of Corporations," with an unerased "$6" in it and a university man's fraternity stamp, was in one section of much-wanted books. Servicemen on long transport trips, on lonely outposts, in patrol boats with no radio, find time to follow up their chosen lines of study, and when they call for special technical books, librarians are delighted to be able to supply them.

The librarians at the War Commission explain that not all these books go to Alaska and not all servicemen by any means read such books as are listed here. For one of the more literary volumes, according to one librarian, 10 volumes of adventure, mystery, and westerns are sent. The Corporal said much the same thing. One lad in his dugout, for example, seldom reads anything but the comics.

But for the Corporal and his buddie and hundreds of others, when the tedium of defense has brought opportunity to read, they have chosen the best books. For many it is the first period in which they have had time enough to read "Anthony Adverse" and "Gone With the Wind," two volumes in great demand. The Corporal was planning to read the three volumes of Romain Rolland's "Jean Christophe" upon his return to the quiet of the dugout.

The Corporal's buddie is not exceptional, and books of poetry are in demand. On the shelves of the War Commission ready to go out were noted: Goldsmith, still humorous and understandable; Holmes, the same in a Yankee way; Masters' "Spoon River Anthology," and the ageless poetry of Schiller. When it came to poems by Felicia Hemans, beautifully bound though they were, it seemed different until one of the librarians said heartily, "You'd be surprised!" And that is the word for the two lads in a dugout enjoying Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

British Exhibit Stresses National Rebuilding Plans

Housing and reconstruction display held at London gallery by Royal Institute of Architects lists main needs for desirable living—Photographs contrast unspoiled country with 'fungus' growth.

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Extensive projects involving the replanning and rebuilding of Britain are under discussion here, one of the most comprehensive being exemplified in a great housing and reconstruction exhibit at the National Gallery in London. The exhibit has been organized by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Additional emphasis has been attached to this exhibition by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's references to housing in his recent radiocast on the four-year plan project.

The National Gallery display places the main needs for desirable living conditions in this order:

Main Points Listed

1. Good housing, uncrowded, separated from industry and with ample green space.
2. Country or park land within walking distance of home.
3. Easy transport from home to work.
4. Urban comforts for country dwellers.
5. Facilities for recreation.
6. Good schools with plenty of light, air, and space.
7. Cheerful and comfortable places of employment.

With Mr. Churchill's four-year plan in view, what are present achievements and future prospects in each of these cases?

1. Housing. It generally is coming to be recognized that a new and more satisfying pattern must be given to city planning.

What Good Housing Means

To say "good housing" must not mean only hope of more space and better sanitary conditions—such as hot-water supply to whole districts by a piping system and refuse carried away by pipes—but also green living spaces near each house, even those in towns. City-garden ideas have succeeded partially here and there, as a Letchworth and Welwyn.

During the war there are neither materials nor labor for new construction, and building is almost completely restricted to such repair of bomb damage as will make buildings usable again. It is estimated that one out of every five houses in Britain has had war damage. At a time when it is impossible to rebuild, it is not practicable to tear down old dwellings, so the only slum clearance effected during the war has been due to the blitz and the resultant clearing up. It is hoped that some of the much-bombed areas in London's East End eventually will be made into parks.

2. Parks. Another future planning objective is to have at least a suggestion of the country within easy walking distance of home. This is becoming more possible all the time with the donation of many of Britain's beautiful old estates to the National Trust, which opens thousands of lovely acres to the public and preserves them forever in their unspoiled state. Often these country estates are adjacent to small towns and there are also several within easy reach of London itself.

Dual Highway Plan

3. Transportation. With regard to highway improvements, this national plan advocates a combination of the English country lane for walkers and local traffic, with something comparable to Connecticut's Merritt Parkway type of express road for long motoring.

4. Urban comforts. The Government already has recognized the need for improvement in housing in rural areas by a plan to build 30,000 new farm cottages, but the war has limited this building program to 3,000 for the present.

5. Recreation. The new national scheme puts great emphasis on the need for many more recreation grounds in towns and cities and "parks where we can take good walks and get out of sight of the surrounding city." Many buildings which had to be erected during the war have been made with an eye to using them in peace. Among these are factory hostels and theaters in war-work community centers. It also is recognized that small towns and villages must have the right social amenities—theaters, dance halls, cinemas, and attractive cafés with tables under trees or by the river in summer. All this in small towns would help to stop rural population from drifting to big cities.

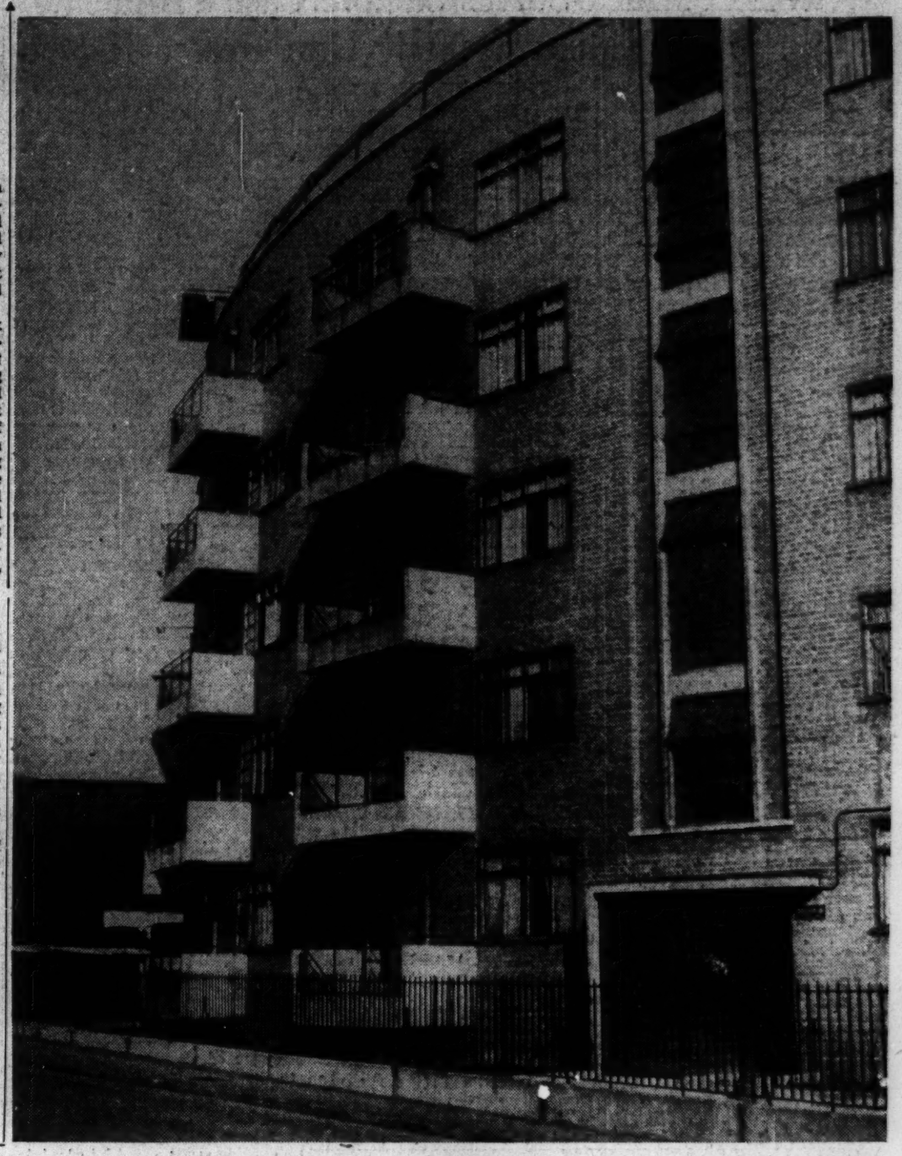
6. Schools. Children evacuated from most towns and cities in industrial Britain have grown up in the country for the past four years. They now are accustomed to plenty of fresh air, space, and light. Schools to which they return should, even in the towns, combine all these conditions, as well as the primary factor of good teachers. There should be grassy playing fields instead of asphalt playgrounds and bright, cheerful indoor surroundings.

7. Industrial housing. Work places should be cheerful and comfortable. Before the war, the best modern architecture was being used increasingly for factories and offices. It allows maximum light and air, and good circulation of fresh indoor air is regarded in Britain as essential to right living and working conditions. It is the main idea in separating residential sections from smoky industrial districts. The exhibit illustrates these points in huge five-foot-by-seven-foot photographs, charts, maps and plans.

Pictures Show Contrast

A photograph of an architecturally beautiful and unspoiled broad main street of old Markettown contrasts, with a photograph of a hideous "fungus" of advertising signs that grows on such streets as Charing Cross Road and even are allowed to blanket Piccadilly Circus. Another photo shows a strip of coastline where one could walk along grass cliffs for hours and see nothing but beauty, and beside it a photo of another bit of coastline cut into a treeless square by asphalt roads and ugly bungalows.

Back of this planning exhibit lies more than a mere attempt to improve Britain's housing conditions. It is a practical ideal for an entirely new ambient of life in which Britons are to live and work. And as Mr. Churchill emphasized in his speech, architectural replanning and reconstruction not only is important in itself but provides an opportunity for "the employment of our people in the years immediately after the war."



Wide World

War Spurs British Drive Against Slums

Upper: Close-up view of a modern block of flats in a slum district in London. Center: Blitzed slum dwellings in the British Capital. Circle: A mother serves midday dinner to her two children in their home in a slum district. Lower: Postwar plans call for the disappearance in British cities of slum dwellings like these flats along a dead-end street in London. Six apartments are included in the houses pictured, one family to an apartment. The children have nowhere to play but in the street. With many slum districts blasted by German bombs, Britons plan on rebuilding the areas in more habitable fashion after the war. Postwar plans envisage modern blocks of flats with light, airy rooms and at rentals within reach of the poorer classes.

Nassau Literary Magazine Suspends for the Duration

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31 (AP)—The century-old Nassau Lit, literary magazine for Princeton University undergraduates, announced here that it would suspend publication for the duration because most of its contributors and editors had gone to war.

It will be suspended after the May issue. Founded in 1842, the publication has been published continuously since then except for a short period during the winter of 1866-67. Many widely known writers began their careers as contributors to "The Lit." Among these were Booth Tarkington, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Robert Bridges, David Lawrence, and John Peale Bishop.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Worker's Idea Solves Sample Case Problem With Miniature Nelly Don Dresses

By Eleanor Richey Johnston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri

"May I show you an idea? An idea that will save space and weight in carrying dress samples, and yet will not detract from the beauty and design of the dresses?"

This question was asked by a slender, soft-voiced former schoolteacher who, for twelve years, has been in charge of salesmen's samples for the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City. She was speaking to Mrs. James A. Reed, founder and president of the company that makes Nelly Don dresses for women. Mrs. Reed invited her to come right into her office and bring her idea.

"My idea was a miniature dress made of tiny red and white checked material," Miss Ortense Root, its originator, explained. "It was a very hurried-up idea and not really finished. It was an exact copy, in miniature, of one of our new models that was just ready to show customers. It was only basted together to give a general effect, but Mrs. Reed got the idea at once and liked it."

To show her little "doll" dress Miss Root had hastily made a small cardboard hanger and, just before going to the president's office, had taken a crayon and drawn little daisies on it somewhat like a mother who "fixes up" her child for a party.

"When my idea for miniature dresses was accepted I was told to go ahead and complete it," Miss Root said. "I then asked Sally Ball, a skilled pattern cutter, to join me. We spent many hours discussing our project and experimenting with patterns. Finally we decided on a pattern that is cut to one-half the scale of size fourteen. This really means that the miniature dress is one-quarter the size of a regular size fourteen."

Cheery Surroundings

Working in a sunny room with pale blue walls, furnished with sturdy chairs and stools covered with glamorous brown-figured pale blue glazed chintz, these two enthusiastic women worked out the line of samples that is now making it possible for their salesmen to carry two medium-sized suitcases in place of the many big bags and trunks formerly used.

"The customers like the miniature samples better than the old, large ones," Miss Root said. "The salesmen like them better, too. They are so 'cute' that when our salesmen first show them in a store everyone from the president to the elevator boy gathers around to see them. Sometimes even customers stop thir other buying and look, too.

The miniature dresses are 20 inches long. They are exact duplicates of regular Nelly Don dresses, some makers of buttons and belts having co-operated in the idea to the extent of sending tiny replicas of the actual buttons and belts used on regular-sized models. Seeing them makes every woman instinctively exclaim, "Oh, aren't they darling!" and takes her back in thought to her playing-with-dolls days.

Asked how she happened to think of miniature samples, Miss Root said that it had been announced in the company that some method would have to be devised to eliminate the large amount of heavy luggage needed by salesmen. Gasoline rationing promised to make the use of cars prohibitive in many parts of the country and shipping space and date of arrival were uncertain if samples were sent by train. Samples that would fit into cases carried by salesmen traveling by train or bus seemed an immediate necessity.

"I have worked so long with samples and love my work so much that anything that affects samples is very close to my heart," Miss Root explained. "I gave a great deal of thought to the situation and hit on the idea of miniature dresses."

As soon as a new Nelly Don dress is designed it is sent to Miss Root and she and Miss Ball start working on the miniature. Tiny patterns are cut and the garment is pinned to a little form made exactly to scale. When this miniature dress is perfect in every way, it is used as a model for the salesmen's samples.

Enjoy Making Them

"Girls at the sewing machines love to work on the miniatures even though it is much more exacting and tedious than work on the regular models," Miss Root explained. "They often ask if they can buy a miniature dress to take home and show their families."

Some of these samples are sold to employees but most of them are sold to stores carrying the Nelly Don line and are used for window and floor displays.

Getting out the first lot of miniatures took the co-operation of everyone in the large manufacturing plant, Miss Root said. A big problem was where to get little coat hangers on which to carry and show the garments. No new wire was available for this use and the few companies in town that could make miniature hangers could not supply any metal for them. Finally, one of the departments in the company discovered 6,000 old hangers that could be spared for this use and a small manufacturer was found who turned these into miniature hangers.

The next problem was to make little wardrobe trunks for the dresses, trunks that could be carried like suitcases. An extra man had frequently been taken along by Nelly Don salesmen just to handle luggage when trips were made by motor car. This of course was no longer possible nor was it necessary. All samples needed by each salesman must now be fitted into two suitcases that can be carried by him on train or bus.

Everybody Helps

Designers and carpenters worked together to make the new suitcase-trunks that open in the middle, displaying a folded metal rod that pulls out, making a slide on which the neatly-pressed, gay, crisp dresses can be pulled out to be examined, felt and exclaimed over. These suitcase-trunks are black and there are shiny metal handles on the top and side. The top handle is for a tall man, Miss Root explained, and the side handle for a short man. That satisfies all the salesmen. Salesmen, hard to "sell" on the idea of miniature samples at first, never want to go back to the old, cumbersome way of carrying full-sized dresses.

Officials of the Nelly Don company say that so far as they know they are the first to use miniature dresses for samples. They are enthusiastic over the idea and its results. They insist on giving Miss Root credit for the idea, but Miss Root modestly says, "The idea is important, but it's the co-operation that makes it possible to put an idea into action in a big company. Everybody co-operated on this."

Tom Binford

Miss Ortense Root, originator of the miniature Nelly Don sample dresses, holds up one of the little models, while Miss Sally Ball, a skilled pattern cutter, is busy on a new one.

Prints Are in Season—Select With Care

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

If, perhaps, just because it is spring, you have a mind to burst into some gay print, why not give it a little thought before you burst?

Prints have an impish way of playing pranks with the figure. Wear one that is wrong for you, and you may become a walking sandwich man for the print. Of course, you may have so virile and flamboyant a quality in yourself, that you will feel at home with such a print. Then it merely supplements and gives warmth and further conviction to your character, which may be as you would have it.

Conservative Prints

On the other hand, you may be quite a mousey person, and if you don a large and vivid print, you are likely to fade away behind its importance, like Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland, where nothing was left but its grin. Quiet little people generally choose conservative dainty prints for themselves. Their taste naturally runs that way. You will find them wearing tiny sprays, spider prints, and small polka dots. They often look best in them. They revel in pin checks, quaint patterns, spatter prints, and quiet florals.

But perhaps you are tired of being in this category and want to branch out. You don't want to take too sudden a plunge, but you would like a change. Often a dark background print with a widely-spaced pattern—not too large—serves to give this variety. Or you might wear a dark crepe dress accented in its trim by a print in bright colors. In this way you can indulge in as bright a print as you like for color and design, and still not have to cope with too much of it.

Prints as Trimming

Sometimes such a dress will have a draped or inserted panel at one side, or the print may be used as an apron. Again, the pattern of such a print may be clipped out and appliqued on the dark background of the dress where it best suits the design of the dress. Flower prints are aptly used in this way. And to give them even more prominence, a designer may not only applique the colored print, but outline or encrust it in beads or paillettes. It often adds just a touch of sparkle to an afternoon dress that will successfully carry it over into evening.

One notable short evening dress, shown by Henri Bendel, was a silk print in bright blues and cerise. The long over-bodice, cut on jumper lines and covering the hips, emphasized the pattern of the fabric in colored beads. This made an interesting texture contrast to the skirt of the same print, which was unbeaded. Another plume print in paisley colors, in the same collection, was quite as effective, without beads of any kind. It was worn with a full-length coat of the same distinguished print.

Geometric prints and those which lean to straight lines and bold blocks are exclusive with Norman Norell, who eschews floral prints and birds altogether. He does, however, come so close to feathered creatures as to use a chickenwire print—this in dark blue against a Baroque pink background. In this dress, the crinkled edging of the "wire" serves as a light scallop for the edging of the sleeves, the skirt, and the neck of a charming afternoon frock. He also designs and uses exclusively his prints of "bees and honey," one called "post no bills," a bright Harlequin print in sparkling diamond colors accented with black accessories; a sea print in turquoise worn with a red coat, and a delightfully ingratiating design termed "silver fox."

To many, these modern print designs give less hint of spring. They prefer to "say it with flowers," and have lots of company. One house on Fifth Avenue shows windows overflowing with print dresses featuring lively bouquets of violets, their bright green leaves in vivid relief against black backgrounds.

Redingote Effect

For everyday occasions a redingote type of one-piece dress with the insert of a print down the entire front, gives the formal look of a coat and a dress, at the price of a dress. A flattering bow at the throat, made of the same print, adds a soft finish. Other dresses in conservative or giddy prints may be most practical if worn with a long, unlined coat of dark material.

Louise Barnes Gallagher makes one of these in a fine print and uses a full-length coat in her famous Gallagher Mesh to bring them together. The edge of the coat is outlined by a soft ruche of the same very packable material.

Saves Laundry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does your son, Bill, invite his roommate, time and again, to spend the week end at your home? Does your daughter, Jane, come home with her two babies, three or four times a year, to visit for a week? And your younger son, Paul, does he invite Harold and Joe as impromptu dinner guests once or twice a fortnight?

Individual napkin rings for them all would save a lot of needless laundry, and yet initialed silver rings are too expensive, and the colored plastics hard to identify.

One clever hostess manages to keep track of her dinner napkins, and save herself needless washing and ironing, by embroidering brightly colored initials on narrow linen bands, and fastening the strip with buttons and loops, or snaps.

The initialed bands serve a dual purpose, for at a crowded dinner table they act as place cards, directing the guests to their positions around the table.

We Salvage Shirts These Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new pocketless, bobtailed shirts surely don't furnish any material for patching. I've thought up the idea of inducing the men of my family to buy two shirts just alike, then I can salvage one out of the two, when they begin to show wear.

All shirts show the same pattern of wear, and there is not much you can do to prevent it, aside from sponging the coat collar regularly with dry cleaning fluid. A scarf under the topcoat helps, too.

Save Cuff Edges

Cuff edges are saved somewhat by buying the shirts with sleeves as short as the wearer is willing to have them, so that they stay clean, up under his coat. Sleeve lengths run from 33 to 35 inches, and three different lengths are available for each collar size. For instance, a 15½ shirt can be had in 33-, 34- and 35-inch length sleeve, and the shirt is marked thus: 15½-5, indicating 35-inch sleeve. Neck size corresponds to shirt size, except when not fully preshrunk, then one-half inch is allowed over that labeled. The laundry uses enough starch, so that slightly frayed edges simply are ironed flat and don't show for a time. Then I cut the cuff edge off squarely, turn in both edges, and stitch neatly with the sewing machine correctly adjusted to a small, even-sized stitch. (Stitching should be 20 to 22 stitches to the inch.)

Collars wear first at the front edge, and I have found that I can sneak a scrap of material from the shirt tail, cut and match the pattern very carefully, and whip a patch down on the right side with invisible stitches by hand.

Finally, I rip the collar out carefully with a razor blade, first marking the center of both collar and shirt with a basting thread, as well as marking the shirt where the edge of the collar should be replaced. Then I cut a narrow slice from the edge of the collar with sharp shears, replace the collar neatly, the-other-side-up, baste closely, and stitch with care before it is sent to the laundry.

The third important point of wear is the shirt front, just below the collar. Here again I apply the patch to the right side, whip it down as carefully as my best linen tablecloths, and run a couple of lines of invisible stitching along the stripes to "stay" it in place, so it won't look askew when it is ironed.

Two Shirts Make One

The proposition of one shirt from two old ones means, primarily, that both have faded equally in color. I cut a new collar carefully from the best part of the back of one of them, making certain that the pattern is laid straight, and lengthwise of the goods. When white shirts need new collars, some laundries will attach them. If the buttonholes of one old shirt are good enough, they can be used in the revamped new one.

When attaching buttons, be sure to allow space between the button and the shirt—that is, sew the button loosely, then wrap thread round and round. You can cut the good ocean pearl buttons off discarded shirts and sew them onto these new wartime shirts.

In winter, sometimes, I make the shirts last an extra day by cleaning the collar edge with dry cleaning fluid. The "white collar worker" finds that a light gray, tan or blue patterned shirt can be worn a second day in winter and is more becoming to his complexion than white.

The laundry will finish shirts without starch if requested. Nonwilt collars really do not require any starch at all.

Erasers Last Longer

I wonder if any one else has had the same thought as mine to make typewriter erasers serve longer. When they are worn down to the metal disc in the center there is still a sizable piece of rubber unused. With a pair of pliers half this metal can be bent back on each side and flattened down, thus uncovering half the rubber. The eraser can be used for some time longer quite as efficiently as ever.

L. L. F.

Prevention of War and Poverty Put Within Church's Goals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—The Church is betraying its trust if it merely tries to convert youth in Sunday School and then does not try to change the economic conditions which pervert their ideals and the war system which butchers their bodies, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor of Christ Methodist Church of New York.

"The Church should deal with economic and political issues by indirection rather than by direction," Dr. Sockman said in an address at Town Hall here yesterday, which was part of a discussion of the question, "Should the Churches deal with social, political and economic problems?" Other speakers were Dr. Alfred P. Haake, Chicago economist, and Dr. Bernard I. Bell, honorary Canon of St. John's Cathedral in Providence, R. I.

"Neither in its organization nor in its pulpit is the Church qualified to be an expert in politics or economics," Dr. Sockman said. The preacher's sense of fair play should restrain him from using his pulpit as a platform for political harangues or as soap-box for presenting economic panaceas. Such questions can only be handled fairly in forums of free discussion. Each local church should provide such forums.

"The Church should keep above the plane of partisan politics. The preacher who goes into partisan politics too often ceases to be a prophet of God and becomes a tool of secular interests. The minister must beware lest he become a weathervane veering with the political wind rather than a guidepost pointing men to God.

"The aim of religion should be social regeneration rather than mere social reform. Too often we throw ourselves into campaigns or crusades which merely put the 'ins' out and the 'outs' in, but the motives are not changed and the old social evils soon return. The churches should seek to put the spirit of genuine service into our political systems. We call our officials public servants, but in politics we still cynically assume that to the visitors belong the spoils."

Dr. Sockman called upon the Churches to do a better job in reconciling management and labor, saying that organized labor is largely outside the church.

Dr. Bell also was of the opinion that the Churches should deal with social, political and economic problems.

Dr. Haake spoke on the negative side of the question, holding that the Church should confine itself to "its real job of teaching, helping and inspiring men to live by the principles and truths expounded and lived by Jesus of Nazareth" and "send into the world men who will cure and then prevent the evils existent in our social, economic and political problems."

Fight to Curb Liquor Sales Makes Progress in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A vigorous campaign, headed by Alaskan military and civic leaders and indorsed by church and prohibition groups, has brought about severe restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. Although the Territory is by no means "dry," advocates of temperance feel they have made considerable progress in their fight against the reactionary faction which would retain the Territory's anachronistic mining camp attitude.

At the request of Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, head of the Alaska Defense Command, Gov. Ernest Gruening asked the various Alaskan municipalities to pass ordinances limiting the hours during which beer, wine and liquor may be sold. Midnight was set as the limit for bar sales, 8 p. m. as the deadline for bottle sales.

In every instance, the cities either complied with General Buckner's suggestion or saw to it that voluntary action was taken by the liquor dealers themselves to curb extended drinking hours.

In Ketchikan, where Mayor Harry McCain protested that the restricted hours would lead to bootlegging, the dealers themselves called a meeting and decided to observe the regulations requested by the authorities after the local newspaper carried front page articles for several days, pointing out that the city and Douglas were the only two communities which had failed to act promptly in the matter.

Mayor McCain, a practical politician, probably was sincere in his fear of bootlegging, inasmuch as Ketchikan was notorious as a rumrunner's hideaway in prohibition days, but subsequent developments have not resulted in a single apprehension of bootleggers by the local police. And Ketchikan prides itself on its police force, which includes two policewomen who protect juveniles from the dangers of the many bars and cocktail lounges in the city.

National Dairy Council Plans Now for Postwar 'Education'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new task is faced by the National Dairy Council, which for 25 years has led an educational campaign for the use of more dairy products in the American diet.

The Council recognizes the fact that civilians will have to eat less, not more, butter, cheese, milk and so on if special wartime demands are to be met, but it believes it is important to keep on educating people so that when the war is over housewives will quickly swing back to old habits of putting plenty of cheese and milk on the American dinner table, and using large quantities of butter and eggs in cooking.

The Council recently called in nutrition experts on the staffs of about 44 local dairy councils in all parts of the United States for a conference on this problem. The delegates agreed that their job is to explain to the public why they should eat less of these products now, at the same time keeping before them higher standards to be regained when the war is over. Such a program, the Dairy Council leaders believe, will prevent a postwar slump in the dairy industry when the big demand for Army and lend-lease purposes falls off, and it will also keep the American people from losing their good milk-drinking, cheese-eating habits.

The National Dairy Council and local affiliates are supported financially by the producers and distributors of dairy products who are agreed that research and education should be maintained in wartime even though they cannot for the present urge increased consumption.

11 Patriotic Pupils of Rural School Tap Sugar Maples to Buy War Stamps

TYRONE, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—A schoolyard bush of sugar maple trees planted 60 years ago on New York's first Arbor Day observance now provides 11 patriotic youngsters at an isolated rural school funds to buy war stamps.

The idea of tapping the bush of 26 trees to convert the sap into syrup originated after the children determined other ways to raise money for stamps did not exist in their remote farming section.

They whittled their own spiles and scoured gasoline filling stations to reclaim auto oil containers for buckets to gather the sap.

An antique iron kettle was obtained from a farmer to boil down the sap. Bottles, picked up in dumps and along highways, were utilized to market the product.

Up to now, the 11 youngsters—comprising the entire population of the school—have manufactured six gallons of syrup and, with the end of the sap-running season still some weeks distant, the final figure will be much larger.

The "merchandising" section of the classroom co-operative retails the syrup for 50 cents a quart. There is no trouble finding buyers. One of their best customers is Irving E. Goodrich, Schuyler County Superintendent of Schools. He figures he's getting a good buy.

And the pupils are buying War Stamps.

W. C. T. U. Official Would See Billions Spent for Liquor Go for War Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—The $4,000,000,000 spent annually in the United States for alcoholic beverages should be used instead for buying war bonds, according to Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"Alcohol unfits men for service and destroys their availability for the war effort," Mrs. Colvin declared at the Annual Institute of the W. C. T. U. in the John Street Methodist Church here yesterday. "Absenteeism in war plants, especially on Mondays, is due largely to the weekly hangover."

Freight cars, tank trucks and other facilities used for the transportation of alcohol should be diverted to war needs, the State W. C. T. U. President told the meeting, adding that the grains and fruits used in the manufacture of alcohol, beer and liquors are more needed for civilians and the armed forces and for the United Nations in the form of food than as liquor.

Alcohol is especially dangerous in wartime because of its effect on the moral and spiritual lives of the people and that delinquency among young people is traceable to the type of recreation afforded in drink-selling places, she charged.

Mme. Chiang Receives John Roosevelt and Wife

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek received the President's youngest son, Naval Lieut. John Roosevelt, and his wife, the former Sally Clark of Boston, at tea in her hotel suite March 30. Lieutenant Roosevelt is station a the near-by Oakland naval base. Madame Chiang left by train for Los Angeles.

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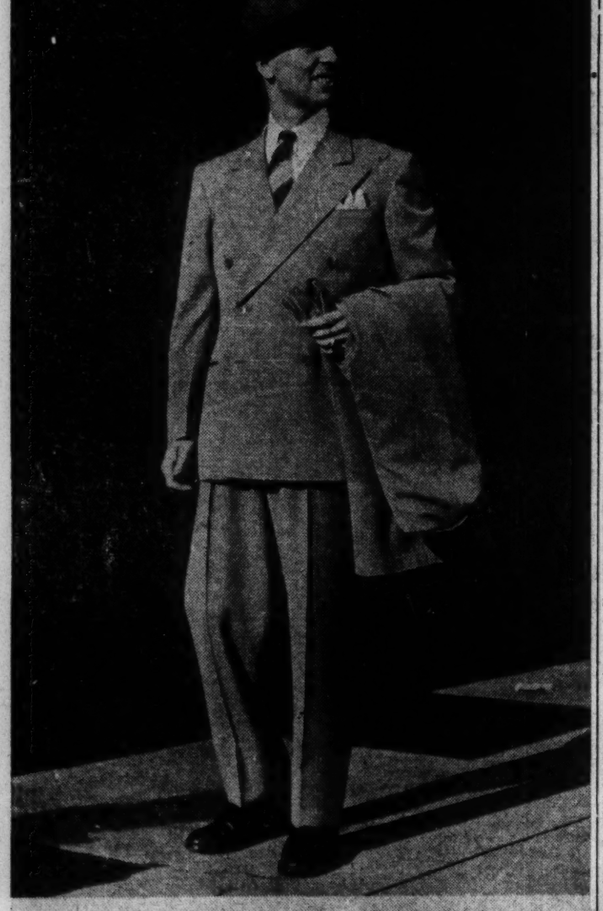

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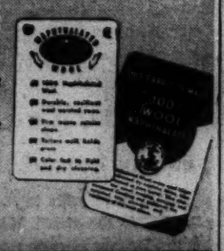

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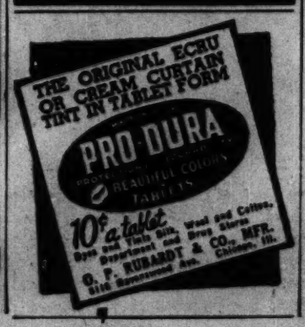
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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE — Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow, with many amusing results.—M. Y. C.

AMERICAN EMPIRE — Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, occasionally touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape. —M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing two tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplifies her great abilities as singing actress.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce. —M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN — Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison, in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL — Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune-teller.—M. Y.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Carefully made formula Western about gangster operators of a freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y

DIXIE DUGAN — Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of the slap-stick fun they furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made recklessly by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. —M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling actior comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GREAT GILDERSLEEVE — Popular radio character brought to the screen complete with his laugh, without marked success in the different medium.—M. Y. C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y

HAUNTED RANCH—Range Busters find money that gangsters stole from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer Weak in story, direction and acting.—M

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in mélange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HI, BUDDY — Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties. —M. Y. C.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits who held up stage. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y

IDAHO—Western of familiar pattern well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the

Dorris Bowden
In the film version of "The Moon Is Down."

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertainning, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle for farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MARCH OF TIME—Latest issue of the newsreel-in-depth, with subjects ranging from Russian guerrillas to Hollywood's Army-Navy Relief Show.—M. Y.

MARINE RAIDERS—Conventional war melodrama, with Pacific island as scene.—M. Y.

MARRIAGE IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR—Lana Turner and John Hodiak in routine marital problem film.—M. Y.

MEET THE STEWARTS—Wholesale comedy of errors, with William Holden and Frances Dee as harassed parents. Fairly amusing.—M. Y.

MEN OF THE SEA—Conventional war melodrama, with Navy as background.—M. Y.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Film version of Ambassador Davies's book, with Walter Huston in title role. Pro-Soviet propaganda.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino in unconvincing melodrama of waterfront and underworld.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

NAVY BLUES—Ann Sothern and Jack Oakie in mediocre service comedy.—M. Y.

NAZI AGENT—Conrad Veidt in dual role of German spy and his twin brother, an anti-Nazi. Fairly interesting melodrama.—M. Y.

NEVADA—Routine Western, with Robert Mitchum and Anne Jeffreys.—M. Y.

NEW ORLEANS—Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday in fairly interesting musical, with Negro cast.—M. Y.

NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE—Lynn Bari and Richard Ainley in mediocre marital farce.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Ayn Rand's courtroom drama, with Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. Fairly interesting.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—Errol Flynn as Canadian Mountie who joins Nazis in Canada, but turns spy. Fairly interesting melodrama.—M. Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard in mediocre version of play.—M. Y.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Grim, powerful story of lynching in Nevada. Well acted and directed.—M. Y.

PARACHUTE BATTALION—Routine war melodrama, with Robert Preston.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Jerry Colonna and Donald O'Connor in mediocre service comedy.—M. Y.

PARIS CALLING—Elisabeth Bergner in unconvincing story of Nazi-occupied France.—M. Y.

PAUL AND MICHELA—Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels in mediocre sequel to "Forever and a Day."—M. Y.

PAYOFF—Lee Tracy in fairly amusing comedy-drama about radio quiz racket.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism —M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity Several exciting baseball sequences —M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED — Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust soon after postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs. —M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of the early days of stagecoaching.—M. Y. C.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about correspondent who tries to reinstate himself by running down Nazi ring. Farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WRECKING CREW — Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good —M. Y.

Recent Releases

ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted, involving a boy and girl in a murder, with romance as the plausible key to their dilemma.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot the works and escape to England. A good cast in a workmanlike story.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia the hero of the story and women saboteurs its heroines. English titles. Absorbing, thrilling, and even humorous at times.—M. Y.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Tom Conway, succeeding to George Sanders' role in the Falcon series, pleases as the falsely accused hero who rounds up the real culprits.—M. Y.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film, with English titles, about the adventures of an Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation to the screen of John Steinbeck's novel about the occupation of a Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make the townspeople cower.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about a downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

'Keeper of the Flame' and 'Hard Way' Due

Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn
In "Keeper of the Flame," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

New Tracy-Hepburn Film For the State and Orpheum

Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn head the cast for "Keeper of the Flame," the new film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Audrey Christie, Donald Meek, Frank Craven, and Darryl Hickman are among the others in the cast. George Cukor directed.

The plot, which has been derived from a novel by I. A. R. Wylie, tells about a newspaper correspondent who is assigned to write the story of a fictitious American leader who has been killed in an automobile accident. The difficulties which impede his efforts to learn about the great man and the surprising facts which he finally manages to piece together provide the material for the yarn. Mr. Tracy plays the role of the correspondent, and Miss Hepburn does the part of the widow of the hero.

On the same program will be "Fall In," a new Hal Roach streamlined comedy featuring William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Jean Porter. At the State, Louis Weir will continue at the organ. This week he will play a medley of spring songs.

'The Hard Way'

Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, and Joan Leslie are the principal players in "The Hard Way," Warner screen drama coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story is about two sisters, one of whom forces the other ahead to success in the theater with a ruthless disregard for the rights of others who stand in her way. The supporting cast includes Jack Carson, Gladys George, Faye Emerson, and Paul Cavanagh. The production was directed by Vincent Sheehan.

The companion feature will be "Lady Bodyguard," a romantic comedy in which Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, and Raymond Walburn are featured.

'Immortal Sergeant'

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "The Immortal Sergeant," starring Maureen O'Hara and Henry Fonda. A second week is scheduled too for the second feature, "How's About It?" featuring the Andrews Sisters in a cast which also includes Robert Paige, Grace McDonald, and Shemp Howard.

Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday the Paramount and Fenway will be showing the films which are now at the Metropolitan. They are "Happy Go Lucky," with Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, and Rudy Vallee; and "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," with Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, and Diana Lynn.

At RKO Boston

Xavier Cugat and his orchestra will be on the stage at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. On the screen will be "Tarzan Triumphs," with Johnny Weissmuller and Frances Gifford.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Exeter will be "Life Begins at 8:30," with Monty Woolley and Ida Lupino, and "The Great Impersonation," with Ralph Bellamy.

At the Uptown

Starting Friday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Arabian Nights," featuring Jon Hall, Sabu, and Maria Montez; and the documentary film, "At the Front in North Africa."

At the Telepix

Heading the program of short features at the Telepix starting Friday will be "Battle of Stalingrad." Other films to be shown will include "Fighting Freighters," "Bedlam on the Potomac," a film on Poland, popular science review, a Navy Band film, two color cartoons, and a digest of the news.

Stradivarius Quartet in Fifth Concert

To speak plainly of the Stradivarius String Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and D'Archambeau), which gave its fifth concert in a historical series at Jacob Sleeper Hall last night, its illustrating of the ensemble art proved less interesting in material than in idea.

The Bartók Quartet, No. 2, op. 17, can hardly be described as a thing of overwhelming charm, nor the Marcel Dick Stradivarius viola-player) Quartet No. 2, played for the first time in Boston, as a production likely to influence the course of music greatly. The Ravel Quartet does, like all the rest of the Ravel output, come up to the mark for pleasing sound and elegant workmanship; but the exhibition as a whole which Mr. Wolfinsohn and his colleagues set before their subscribers can only with difficulty be said to flatter the twentieth century.

Evidently the modern period was intended to be the special subject of study, the dates of the works presented being, in chronological order, 1902-3, for Ravel, 1915-17 for Bartók, and 1938 for Dick. Possibly the choice of pieces did not lie altogether with the Stradivarius men; for the concerts are given under the auspices of the Boston University College of Music, and the programs may be more or less academically designed. There may be a deep educational purpose somewhere, and the notion of a good show may not be too particularly entertained.

But a string quartet can, and indeed should, give listeners something akin to amusement. Did not the Flonzaley Quartet, of which Mr. D'Archambeau, the Stradivarius cellist, was a member, make this very Ravel in F major an excitement when they introduced it some 35 years ago to the American platform?

Reasonable to remark, the old Flonzaley four could have got an audience aroused over such a novelty as the Dick Quartet No. 2. They knew how to devise a program that would go. If they had to play a sentimental tune like "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" or even "Old Black Joe" for diversion, they would get any serious music they wanted to "over" and "across."

For the Quartet No. 2 has merits. Of its four movements, the second, designated Scherzo, and the fourth, Allegro Deciso, possess the desired verve and drive. The opening movement seemed in performance overweighted with technical elaborations, and the slow movement, which comes third, by odds was deficient in melody and was emotionally drab. Perhaps the work is still on the bench and remains to take on re-ordering here and there, and general finish.

W. P. T.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Starring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 9:30.

Esquire—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 5:55, 9:10. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:30, 7:45.

Exeter—"Secret of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:35, 5, 8:10. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

Kenmore—"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche, Alice Fay. 3, 6:20. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.

Metropolitan—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9. "At the Front," 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Normandie—"Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin." 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus." Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston — "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 9. "At the Front in North Africa." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15

South Station Theater—"Ke

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 1,938,040
1943 volume to date 77,923,197
1942 volume to date 29,220,589

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	49.0	Prev day 48.6
Month ago	45.6	Year ago 37.0
1943 high	48.6	1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Checker Cab	7	16	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	37	42¾	42	42½	— ½
Chi & E Ill	71	7¼	6¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50	37	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	28	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W of ⅛st	44	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½a	18	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	38	21½	20⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
Chi Pn T p pf2½	150	.1¾	.1¾	.1¾	— ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	4	1⅛	1	1	
Chi R I 7% pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Childs Co	2	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	8	76½	76	76	— ⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
City Investing	20	41½	41½	41½	
City Stores	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Bronze ½a	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	214	48	47½	47½	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ½a	11	39	39	39	+ ½
Cluett Pea pf 7	10	146	146	146	+1
Coca-Cola (3)	2	98½	97½	97½	
Coca-Cola A (3)	90	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	18	.19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½	110	108¼	108	108¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	5	25¾	25¼	25½	— ¼
Col & South	240	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	10	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	500	10	10	10	
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30a)	7	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30a)	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Colum G & El	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	6	57	56¾	57	+ ⅛
Col G&E5%pf5	60	54	53½	53½	+1⅛
Colum Pict (⅜e)	17	.6¾	.5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅜
Com Credit (3)	14	35¾	35¼	35½	— ½
Coml Cred pf 4½	2	106½	106½	106½	+1
Coml Invest Tr (3)	6	39¼	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Com I T cv pf 4¾	60	110	110	110	—1
Coml Solvents .60a	185	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅝
Com'wlth & South	145	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	10	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
Com'wlth Ed .35e	21	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (2)	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	12	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½a	5	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	10	98	98	98	+2
Cons Copperm .45e	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Cons Edison (1.60)	42	20	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	97	96⅞	97	
Cons Film I pf ¼a	22	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Consol Oil (¼g)	43	10	9⅞	10	
Cons Vultee	28	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	9	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Consolidation Coal	6	12¼	12	12	
Consum Pwr 4½ pf	81	97	96¼	96¼	—1¾
Container Corp ¼g	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	8	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	19	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	8	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	45¾	45½	45½	
Cont Motors (.15g)	48	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	42	36¼	35¼	36	
Copperweld Stl .80	45	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
Cop'weld S pf 2½	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	280	45	43⅞	45	+1¼
Corn Products 2.60	10	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	50	180	179	180	+1½
Cotv Inc (¼e)	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Crane Co (1e)	43	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	160	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh (¾g)	6	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
Crosley Corp ½e	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	10	26¼	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	14	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	41	90	89½	90	+1
Cuba RR pf	320	16	16	16	
Cub-Am Sug (¾e)	31	10⅜	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	23	23	23	+ ½
Cuneo P pf 4½	10	101	101	101	
Curtis Publishing	50	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf	30	69	68	68	—3
Curtis P pr pf ¾xr	8	30¼	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	148	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	14	24	23⅞	24	
Cushman's $8 pf	10	87	87	87	+3
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	15	21	20½	21	+ ½
Davega Stores ½e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Davise Ch .60e	26	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	28	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—1¼
Deere pf 1.40	8	33⅞	32¾	33⅞	+1
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	38	15	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	166	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
Den & R G W pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Devoe&Ray A .1	20	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
Diamond M 1½	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
Diam Mat pf 1¼	1	38½	38½	38½	
Diamt Motor ¼e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	21	27	25¾	26⅝	+1½
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	170	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Dohler Die C ⅜pg	5	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	7	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aire (5e)	6	68½	68	68½	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg (1¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	8	145½	144½	145¼	— ½
Eastern Air Lines	28	38¼	37	37	—1½
Eastern Roll Mill	16	6⅜	6⅛	6½	
Eastman Kodak (5)	7	162½	161	161	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	41	41	41	+ ½
Edk Bros Strs 80	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind Obr	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	7	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	25	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	47¼	46½	46¾	— ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	5	39	38⅞	39	
El Paso N G .2.40	3	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	27	5	4⅞	5	
Eng P S 5 pf $	10	70	70	70	—1½
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	1	71½	71	71	—2
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	81	79	77½	77½	+ ¼
Equit Office Bldg	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	15	13⅞	13	13⅜	
Erie Railroad ct 1	105	13½	13	13⅜	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	6	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅜g	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	29¼	28¾	28¾	
Exchange Buffet		1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	12	41⅞	41¼	41¾	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Fed Lt&Tract ½e	16	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	97	97	97	— ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	7	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10e	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	20	91	90½	91	
Ferro Enam	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins ¾g	3	48½	48	48	— ½
Firestone T&R ¾e	25	34	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	— ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	3	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Flintkote (¼g)	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	2	31	31	31	
Follansbee Stl	2	7½	7½	7½	
Follans Stl pf	10	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	8	17	16¾	16¾	
Fost W 6 pf 1½	200	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅜
Foster Wh pf 7	1	131	131	131	+2
Francisco Sugar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	36	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	6	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	98½	98½	98½	
Gabriel Co .10e	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gamewell ⅜g	130	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind (4e)	42	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	
Gaylord Cont ⅛g	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	10	44	44	44	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	38	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8)	10	137	137	137	
Gen Bronze	12	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
Gen Cable	28	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾a	190	5	4½	4¾	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	3	27	27	27	
Gen Elec (1.40)	37	37½	36¾	37¼	— ¼
Gen Foods (.40g)	6	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	28	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gen G&E1 cv pf	10	100½	100½	100½	—1½
Gen Mills (4)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Gen Motors ½g	54	50⅛	49¾	50⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	25	24¾	25	
Gen Prec Eq (⅛g)	8	20	19⅞	20	
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Gen Real & Util pf	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Gen Refract (.50a)	4	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen S C pf 3k	7	75½	75	75½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ¼g	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—1
Gillette S R 45a	65	8⅜	8	8	
Gillette Saf R pf 5	2	72	71	71	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros	27	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Gliddn Co (.30a)	12	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	13	1	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	60	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	54	53½	54	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R ½e	31	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	96¾	96¼	96¾	
Goth Hosiery ¼a	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	23	2	1⅞	2	
Granby C Min .60	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Granite C Stl .35e	6	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore 2e	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	47	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ¼
Gt West Sug (7g)	10	26¼	26	26	
Gt W S ug pf 7	10	143¼	143¼	143½	+ ⅛
Green (H L) 2a	18	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	63	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1¾e	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	80	102	100	102	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	44	7¾	7¼	7½	
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	12	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
Hack Water (1½)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Hall Printing (1)	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .20a	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Hanna $5 pf 5	20	104	104	104	
Harb-Walker ¼g	4	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
Hayes Indust .15g	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	20	27⅛	27	27¼	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	140	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
Hercles Motor (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	
Hercules Powd ½g	5	80	79½	80	+ ¼
Hires (CE) (1.20)	6	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	5	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Hollander A (½g)	3	12	12	12	+ ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	3	16	15¾	15¾	
Homestake Min	32	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
Hod-Hersh A 2½	2	38	38	38	
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Houston Oil	39	6	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	9	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Hudson & Man pf	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
Hudson Mot	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Illinois Central	55	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	90	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	14	27½	26½	27½	+1
Indian Refin	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .60g	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	6	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand ½ pg	4	57¼	56½	56½	—1
Inland Steel (1g)	3	74	7..	74	— ¾
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	29	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Intercn Cp pf 6	70	115	115	115	
Intercon Rubber 1e	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	27	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (ba)	1	160½	160½	160½	— ¼
Int Harvester (2)	24	69⅞	68¾	68¾	— ¾
Int Harv pf (7)	120	169¼	169	169	— ¾
Int Mer Marine	248	14¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Int Mining	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	42	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅛
Int Paper	110	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
Int Paper pf (5)	8	59	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Int RCA pf 1¼k	20	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Int Salt (½g)	2	42½	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	33¼	33	33¼	
Int Silver (¾g)	5	44¼	44	44	
Int Tel & Tel	286	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
Int T & T for ct	39	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ½e	5	12½	12¼	12½	
Int D Strs pf 7	10	98	98	98	+1
Intertype Co (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1.60)	3	27½	27⅜	27½	
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	100	100	100	100	+ ⅞
Johns-Manville ½g	7	85½	85	85½	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	39	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	3	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	79	79	79	
Joy Mfg (1.20g)	16	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Kalam Stove (.60)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Kan City South	51	8⅜	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Kan City Sou of 2a	8	27¼	26¼	27¼	+ ¼
Kufmann D .20g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Kelsey-H Whl 1½	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾ag	39	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½g	70	34¾	34¼	34½	— ¼
Kimberly-Clark (1)	4	29⅜	29	29	
Kinney (GR) Co	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf1½k	160	40	40	40	
Kresge (SS) ¼g	14	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Kresge Dept Strs	2	9½	9¼	9¼	
Kress (S H) 1.60	8	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Kroger Groc (2)	15	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
Laclede Gas	90	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	3	63	61½	62	—1
Lambert Co (1½)	1	23	23	23	
Lane Bryant (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	5	15	14⅞	15	
Lehigh Port C 1½	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	7	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	16	5¼	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	43	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink .35e	7	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ¼ag	7	36⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
Libby,McN&L 45e	71	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Liggett&My B (3)	6	69¼	68¾	69	+ ¾
Liggett&M pf 7	20	174½	174½	174½	— ½
Lily Tulip (1½)	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Lima Loco ½e	9	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ¼
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	
Link-Belt (2)	1	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aire ½g	64	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
Lorw's Inc (2)	8	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	44¾	44½	44½	— ½
Long-Bell Lbr A	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit	6	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼g	8	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2e	2	72¼	71	71½	— ⅛
Lou G & E A 1½	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (3e)	11	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
Macy (RH) Co (2)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Magma Copper ½g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Manati Sugar	15	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Manhattan Shirt	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Maracaibo Oil Exp	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Marine Mid (.08g)	32	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	1540	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
Marshall Field .80	21	14	13⅞	14	
Martin (GL) 1½e	20	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ½
Martin-Parry	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Masonite Corp (1)	-	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¼ag	11	26	25	26	
Mas Dep Stys (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Maytag Co	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
McCrory Strs (1)	8	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
McCrory pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2¾
McGraw Elec (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	
McGraw-Hill .15g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
McIntyre P N2.22a	3	49¼	49	49¼	— ¼
McKess & Rob (1)	11	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
McKes&R pf5½	180	111¼	110½	110½	— ½
McLellan Strs 40e	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Mead Corp .15g	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Mead pfB ww 5½	10	75	75	75	
Melville Shoe (2)	3	30½	30	30	— ½
Mengel Co (¼g)	12	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Merch&Min Tr ½e	4	29½	28½	29	+ ½
Mesta Mach 1¼e	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Miami Copper ¼ag	9	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Mid-C Pet (1.40e)	22	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pr ⅜g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
Mission Co (.85a)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Mo-Kan-Texas	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	39	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	5	25½	25¼	25½	
Monsanto Ch (2)	3	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ¾
Montgom Ward (2)	21	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
Morrell(J)&Co ¼g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Morris&Essex	29	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	
Motor Prod (⅛e)	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .20g	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .40g	7	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Mullins Mf pf 7	10	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
Munsingwear 2¼e	1	21¾	21¾	2	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	8	65	64¾	65	+ ¾
Murray Co (⅛e)	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Nash-Kely (⅛g)	63	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Nash Ch&StL 3e	1670	39⅛	36¼	36¼	
Nat Acme (½g)	3	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Nat Aviation (⅜e)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Bisc (.60g)	28	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Nat Bd & Sh .30g	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Nat Can	19	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Nat C

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Bank Sees Need To Go Slow On Security Plans

Since the dawn of history, mankind has been in quest of security, so the National Resources Planning Board's social security program, just released to the public, is not a new aspiration, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"The principles underlying social security," continues the bank, "are sound and communities must, within their resources, alleviate want and cushion the shock of hard times. But in drawing up any measure along this line, it is imperative that the program be kept within the economic capacity of the nation, and that personal initiative and enterprise may not be crippled or paralyzed in the process.. For if this should happen, then the very foundation of security would be seriously undermined, if not destroyed.

"No official data are given as to the cost of the proposed plan, but various estimates have been made, running as high as 25 billion dollars a year. Surely such a load could not be placed upon a country that is already staggering under the colossal burden of war.

Population Aging

"Furthermore, the projection of any social security program should be tempered with the realization that our population is aging. In New England in 1930, for instance, the number of persons 65 years of age and over was 550,000, and they constituted 6.7 per cent of the total population of this region. By 1960, it is estimated that this age group will aggregate around 968,000, and form 11 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the number of young people is on the decline. Those under 15 years of age in 1930, for instance, comprised slightly less than 2,250,000. By 1960, it is estimated that this group will total about 1,675,000, or 25 per cent less. An increasing burden would, therefore, be placed on the middle-aged group.

"The effect of an over-all plan of social security is to transfer the rewards of industry, effort, and enterprise from the productive and self-supporting to the non-productive and dependent sections of the population, and hence to discourage industry and self-reliance and to encourage dependence on the bounty of the state. Every special favor asked of the Government for protection against the vicissitudes of life is at the price of individual freedom.

"For Government aid is accompanied by Government control, with the resultant growth of a Frankenstein bureaucracy that saps the vitality of the country and, if unchecked, is followed by economic collapse, as happened in ancient Rome when the government provided bread and circus for the people.

Halts Incentive

"By guaranteeing security, there would be no incentive for a great many people to practice thrift, to save for a rainy day, or to provide for the future welfare of their children. To the indigent and shiftless this would be an invitation for a 'free ride' at the expense of the population. But there is a point beyond which the majority would have no incentive to carry the heavy burden involved. Then we would have a situation where population would slacken and there would be less and less to share until all would be on a subsistence level.

"The American system has the capacity to provide steady jobs for all those able to work and to make provisions for the deserving. Mass output with high productivity and lowered costs has been the key to our unmatched progress, with the resultant benefits shared by all. Social security cannot be guaranteed by decree or legislation, but in the final analysis is dependent upon the goods produced and distributed. Our task is clearly to permit the economy to earn its way.

"While the American people will likely insist upon some form of social security, it should be built gradually upon a solid foundation; otherwise it will be of no avail."

20 Growth STOCKS
with new products for post-war profits

DEMANDS of war are forcing rapid development of new products in plastics, light metals, television, electronics, and air transport. Many of these, as yet unknown to the public, have great potential value for peacetime use. Investors recognize that the big profits exist in this field. Which stocks have the most attractive growth prospects—

for appreciation?

In a special Staff Report, UNITED Service lists 20 "growth" stocks that appear to offer outstanding opportunities for price appreciation. For a complimentary copy of this timely Report—

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (½g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
1000	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8½	8	8½
1000	Ainsworth (¼g)	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Air Assoc (1½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Aire Accesa (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
10	Air-Way El Ap	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	81½	81	81
200	Alum Ltd (8Ba)	119¼	118½	118½
100	Alum Ltd pf (8)	106½	106½	106½
150	Alum Co Am	125	124	124
350	Alum Co Am pf (8)	111¼	111	111
800	Alum Goods	15	15	15
800	Am Beverage	10	10	10
60	Am Book ½G	29	29	29
300	Am Cap pf (.15K)	21½	21	21
550	Am C P&LA	30¼	30	30
350	Am C P&LA new	29⅝	38¼	29¾
2600	Am Cit P&LB	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
800	Am Cyan B	40⅝	40	40⅜
200	Am E Pgn P war	⅛	11-16	1-16
100	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1600	Am Gas & El pf 4¾	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
100	Am Gen (.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
75	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	38¼	38	38
300	Am Laun Mch ½g	26	26	26
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅞	15¾	15¾
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	28½	26½	26½
50	Am Mfg ½g	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
300	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Meter (¼g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
1800	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Am Superpow pf	8½	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1800	Am Writ Pap	5	4⅝	4⅞
120	Appal El Pow pf 4½	104¾	104	104
500	Ark Nat Gas	3	2	3
4000	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3
400	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Aro Equip	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Art Met Wks .60)	8	8	8
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅛	5	5
275	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	36⅝	35¾	36⅜
1600	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Atlas Plywood (.75b)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17⅛	17⅜	17½
100	Automat Prod	3½	3½	3½
100	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
90	Axton-Fish A	57	53	57
1000	Babcock&Wil (¾g)	23¾	23¼	23⅜
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35	35	35
7200	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5¼	5¼	5¼
6000	Barium Sta Stl	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Barlo&Seel A (1.20)	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	BenuritMetpf (1½)	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1500	Beech Aire (1e)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
500	Bellanca Aire	4½	4⅜	4⅜
900	Berll & Gay Furn	1¼	⅞	1
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1000	Bliss & E Wi	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
1300	Blue Ridge	2	2	2
800	Blumenthal (S)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Bohack (HC)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	26¾	26	26¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	1½	1½	1½
6400	Braz Tr L&P (hle)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
400	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10½	10¼	10¼
600	Brewst Aero	7	6⅞	6⅞
900	Bridgpt Mach	8	4⅞	5
200	Brill A	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
150	Brill pf	63½	62	63¼
300	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Brown-F Dist	10½	10¼	10⅜
300	Mrown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bruce (E L) (¾g)	16½	16½	16½
20	Buckeye P L	10	10	10
800	Buf N&EP pf	13⅜	13¼	13¼
3	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12¼	12	12
1900	Burry Biscuit	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Butler P H	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Cab El Prod vte	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Cal El Pow	37⅛	37	37⅛
400	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3	3
200	Can Ind Alc A (h.35e)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Can Ind Alc B (h.35e)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Can Marconi (¼g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
75	Cap City Prod (¼g)	12¼	11¾	12¼
400	Carrier Corp	13⅜	13	13
900	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
400	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
300	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	90	90	90
400	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
500	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Childs pf	12½	12½	11⅞
700	Cities Service	9⅛	9	9
350	Cit Svc pf	78	78	78
10	Cit Svc pf BB	67	67	67
300	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32½	32½	32½
300	Cleve Tract (¾g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Clinch Col (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Club Al Uten	2¼	2	2¼
300	Colon Develop	2½	2½	2½
700	Colonial Airl	5⅞	5¼	5½
800	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	54½	53¾	54½
280	Colum G & E pf (5)	44½	43¾	44¼
500	Colum O & G	1	1	1
1100	Comwlth & So war	3-32	⅛	⅛
2100	Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
50	Compo ShMvtc (.15g)	10½	10½	10½
300	Conn Tel & El (.40)	4½	4½	4½
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60½	59½	59½
20	Con G&EBal pfC (4)	109	108	108
600	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4	4¼
200	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	41	41	41
400	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	84½	84½	84½
500	Cont Roll & Stl (½g)	14¾	14¼	14⅜
300	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Copper Range (¾e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
600	Cosden Petro	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
6200	Creole Pet (½a)	24½	23	24
300	C W Liquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crowley Milner	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Crown C Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Crystal Oil Ref	⅝	⅝	⅝
4200	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14¾	14½	14⅝
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Dayton Rub (¼g)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10	Dayton Rub A (½)	29½	29½	29½
300	Dennisen MfgA (.30g)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	Derby Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
800	DetMichStove (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Det Stl Prod (¼g)	18½	18½	18½
100	Diveo Trans Trk (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Domin Stl & Coal	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Draper Corp (3)	64¾	64¾	64¾
200	Durh Hos B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Duro-Test	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Duval Texas Sul	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Eagle Pich Ld	10½	10¼	10⅜
100	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2
225	East G & F ppf	33¼	32¾	32¾
25	East G&EprPf (4½)	58	58	58
150	East Sta pf A	17½	17½	17½
510	East Sug As pf 1¼k	41	39¾	40½
6200	El Bond & Sh	4¾	4¼	4⅝
1200	El Bond & Share pf 6	61½	60½	61½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	57	57	57
50	Elec L 2 pf A	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	El P&L $6 pf	11	11	11
500	Elgin Nat Wat (.10g)	7½	7½	7½
20	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	90½	90½	90½
12200	Equity Corp	1¼	1	1¼
225	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	30½	30½	30½
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
700	Eversharp Inc	14½	13⅝	14½
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
1700	FairchildEn&Av	3	2¾	2⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	8½	8½	8½
800	Fanstel Met (¼g)	17½	17⅛	17½
325	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	86	85	86
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4½	4½	4½
1900	Frank Cou Dis (e)	4¾	3¾	4
100	Froedtert G&M (.80)	12	12	12
300	Fuller (GA) (2e)	14¾	14½	14¾
25	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	43¼	43¼	43¼
2500	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
1300	Gen Shares	1½	1½	1½
2000	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16¼	16⅛	16¼
50	Godchaux SugA	35	35	35
500	Godchaux Sug B	8	8	8
6300	Gold Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	5⅝	5¾	5¾
500	Gray Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Gt Atl & P nv	69¾	69¾	69¾
300	Gt Nor Pap (2)	34¾	34¼	34¾
2600	Grenf & D (1e)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1400	Gulf Oil (1)	44¾	44⅜	44⅞
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5	5	5
100	Hazeltine (⅛g)	30	30	30
100	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
20	Hearn D St pf (3)	33	33	33
700	Hecla Min (¼g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Heller pf (1¾)	28¾	28¼	28¾
50	Heyden Chem (¾g)	90	90	90
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9	9	9
1400	Humble Oil (¾g)	77	75⅝	77
200	Hum-Rees F (.075g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
500	Huyler's	¾	¾	¾
150	Huyler's pf (1k)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Ill Iowa Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
400	Ill Iowa Pw pf (5k)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
350	Ill Zinc (.65g)	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
3700	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12¼	11⅝	12¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	Ind Stve 7 pf	23	23	23
150	Ins Co N Am (2½)	76½	76	76
300	Int Hyd-El pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Int Indust	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1100	Int Petrol (h1)	17¼	17	17¼
300	Int Prod (¼g)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	40½	40½	40½
100	Int Home Eq	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Jacobs (F. L.)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Jeannette Gls	2	2	2
850	Ken-Rad'tEx (⅜e)	13¾	13¾	13⅝
200	Kennedy's (.60g)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1600	Kingston Prod (.10)	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	3¾	3⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	99	99
10	Lack RR NJ	28½	28½	28½
1800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¾	13¼	13¼
3500	Lehigh C&N (.60e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
6200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Line Material (½e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Long Is Ltg	⅞	⅞	⅞

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 3700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3540

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:40
75	Long Is L pf B	28¾	26¾	26¾
200	Loudon Pack	6½	6½	6½
1300	Louis L&E (.10g)	8	7⅞	8
400	aMnati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mass Util Asso	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Massey-Harris	6½	6¼	6½
100	McWil Dredg (¼g)	10	10	10
30	Mead John (3a)	139	138	138
400	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mer&M Sec A	3	3	3
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mich Bumper	11	11	11
100	Mich Stl Tube	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
300	Mid St P Avie (.45g)	6	6	6
700	MidWestCorp (.35e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
75	Midvale (½g)	34¾	34¼	34¼
300	Mid-West Abr	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Midw Pip&S (⅜g)	19	19	19
100	MissouriBSve (.60e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Mock J Veh	9½	9¾	9½
1000	Molybdenum (½g)	8½	8½	8½
150	Monarch M T (⅝g)	20¾	20½	20¾
500	Monogram Pict	2¼	2¼	2⅛
50	Moody Inv pf (3)	29	29	29
2200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Mount Prod (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mur Oh Mfg .30g	13	13	13
375	Muskogee (⅜e)	8⅝	8½	8½
300	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Nat Cont (1)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
2500	Nat Fuel G (3)	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Nat P&L pf (6)	97⅞	97½	97⅞
200	Nat Sug Ref (⅛g)	18	17⅞	18
25	Nat Tea pf (.56)	7¼	7¼	7⅛
100	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13	13	13
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Nat Un Radf	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	New Eng Row Asso	3¼	3	3
75	N E P A 6% pf (3)	38¼	38½	38½
50	New Eng Tel (1½g)	98¾	98¼	98¼
500	N H Clock	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	New Idea Inc (.80)	15½	15⅜	15⅜
300	N J Zinc (⅞g)	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝
100	NYShipbdfdsh (3e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	NY Trap F&Cpf 5.10)	106¼	106¼	106¼
14700	Niag Hud Pow	2¼	2	2⅛
175	Niag Hud 1 pf	59	58⅞	59
30	Niag Hud 2pf	49	49	49
20000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
200	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1800	Niles Bem-P	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
800	Nor Am Lt & Pow	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nor AmRayB	26½	26½	26½
100	Nor Sta Pw A	6½	6½	6½
200	Novadel-Af	20¾	20½	20½
300	Ogden Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Ohio Brass B	21	21	21
70	Ohio El pf	103½	103¼	103¼
40	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113	112½	112
10	Ohio PS 7 pg A (7)	113½	113½	113½
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19¾	19¼	19¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32	31¾	32
2600	Pac Pub Serv (.40)	4½	4⅛	4½
3900	Pantepec Oil Ven	5½	5⅛	5⅛
300	Prkrsbrg R&R (¾g)	16¾	16½	16¾
50	Penin Tel (2)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
500	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
200	Pa-Cent Airl	12	11¾	11¾
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	94	94	94
150	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	56½	56¼	56½
100	Phila Co (.35g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1100	Phoenix Sec	17⅛	16¾	16¾
100	Pioneer Sec pf (3)	50	50	50
900	Pioneer Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	56¾	56¾	56¾
100	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	12	12¼	12¼
500	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	92½	91½	91½
15500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Potrero Sugar	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
600	Pratt & Lam (.40g)	25½	25½	25½
600	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Pressed Met (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
10	P S Colo 7 pf (7)	110	110	110
25	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	52½	52	52
200	Pug Sd P & T (1¾e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Pyrene (.90e)	8	8	8
20	Quaker Oats (A)	91	91	91
1200	RKO opt war	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Raym Conc (1a)	18	18	18
1000	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8⅝	8¾
700	Red Bank Oil	7	7	7
200	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	24	24	24
50	Reliance E & E (¼g)	13½	13½	13½
700	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅝	4½	4½
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
700	Root Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Root Pet pf (1k)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Royal Type (4)	59	59	59
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4½	4½
600	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6	6	6
800	Ryerson & Haynes	1¾	1¾	1¾
2000	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
75	StRegisPap pf (3½k)	126	126	126
1100	Salt Dome Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29	29	29
10	Scranton Lace (½g)	25	25	25
50	Scran-SBW pf	49	49	49
800	Seallin Stl (2)	11¾	11½	11¾
600	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Selected Indus	1	1	1
350	Selected Ind cv	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	62	62	62
400	Shat-Dent (.15g)	3¾	3½	3¾
800	Simplicity Pat	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	236	236	236
300	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Sonotone (.05g)	3¾	3½	3½
100	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31	31	31
100	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8	8	8
300	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Stand Dredg (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	St Pow & L	¼	¼	¼
700	Std Stl Sprg (2)	32½	31½	31½
900	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
200	Stetson (.70)	6	6	6
1100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19¾	19	19
3700	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Taggart	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Tampa El (.40g)	22½	22½	22½
1600	Technicolor	11	10¾	10¾
200	Texon Oil & L (.10g)	5⅛	5	5
50	Thew Shovel (½g)	21	21	21
100	Tob Sel Ltd (.30Bg)	8½	8½	8½
1000	Tob Prod Exp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Tob Sec Ltd D (.015g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	Todd Shipyds (3e)	64	64	64
30	Teledo Edis 7% pf 7	110	110	110
100	Tonopah Min (.05g)	1	1	1
1300	Trans-Lux	2½	2¼	2½
100	Transwest Oil (.30e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
660	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Tubize Chat	7	6¾	6¾
50	Tubize Chat A (3g)	49	49	49
100	Tung-Stl Lp (.20e)	4	4	4
4800	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½a)	4½	4½	4½
300	Union G Can	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	10½	10½	10½
900	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Unit Gas	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
100	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	121½	121½	121½
100	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Unit Lt & Pow A	2	2	2
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
2800	Unit Lt & P pf	34¾	33¾	34½
100	Unit Prof Sh pf pf	4	4	4
175	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	67½	67½	67½
70	Unit Sh M pf (7½)	145	145	145
175	US & I Sec pf (1k)	70½	70½	70½
100	U S Foil B	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	U S Lines pf (.70)	9½	9½	9½
200	U S Radiator	2½	2½	2½
100	U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
800	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1900	Univ Corp vsc	17¾	17	17¼
50	Univ Prod (.40G)	18½	18½	18½
200	Utah-IdahoSug .15G	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Utah P&L

Bruins and Wings in Cup Final

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Stanley Cup, professional hockey's highest award, will remain—probably for the duration—with either Boston's battling Bruins or Detroit's rugged Red Wings, the two teams which have won their way to the final round of the playdowns.

Bruins arrived there by eliminating Montreal Canadiens four games to one in their best-of-seven series, and Wings by ousting Toronto Maple Leafs four games to two. Each team won the clincher last night and is now preparing to start final operations in Detroit tomorrow night.

Both Boston and Detroit had to go into overtime before winning last night, and interestingly enough it was two rookies who paved the way for their teams success. Ab De Marco, recently with Providence in the American League, got the Bruins' wininng marker after 3:41 minutes of overtime play here at the Garden, while Adam Brown, called up from Indianapolis in the same minor league less than a week ago, put the Wings out in front at 9:21 of overtime play in Toronto.

Best-of-Seven

Detroit and Boston, which finished one-two over the regular National Hockey League season, now meet in another best-of-seven games series, with the first two contests scheduled for Detroit Olympia tomorrow and Sunday nights. The teams then return to Boston for two games on Tuesday and Thursday of next week. If more games are needed they will be played April 11 in Detroit, April 14 in Boston, and April 17 or 18 wherever Detroit wants. The Wings will not be able to play the final game in their own Olympia if the series goes the full distance because of a Sportsman's Show which moves into the building that week.

For the Bruins it was their third overtime contest with Canadiens last night and the conclusion of a series that was much closer than the 4-1 edge might imply. Total goals found the Bruins out in front by only one tally, 18 to 17; in three of the games they had to come from behind; and just a slight change in the breaks of the game could have sent the verdict the other way.

No Easy Task

Detroit will not be favored in the final series, but they will have no easy task on their hands. A team which makes fortune turn its way as have the Bruins, not only during these Stanley Cup games but during the whole season as well, is a team to be reckoned with. It doesn't know the meaning of the word quit. It doesn't know when it is beaten. It makes a habit of getting up off the floor when all appears lost.

In the first game of the series they were behind 0-3, yet won. In the third contest in Montreal they were trailing 1-2 with less than a minute to play, yet came out on top. And last night montreal got off to a two-goal lead and was leading going into the final period, and still the Bruins won.

As Bill Crowley said last night after the firing was over, "Well, we did it the hard way again. I guess we just can't do it any other way." Hard way or easy way—any way is all right if it leads to victory.

Picking a Hero

It is hard to pick a hero for the series. Probably Frankie Brimsek rates highest, for without his stellar net-minding the Bruins might have been swamped under an avalanche of goals. Yet at the same time it could have been Rookie Don Gallinger, the most improved player on the Bruins who won the series opener with his overtime goal. It could have been Herb Cain who led the Boston scoring with four goals, or Busher Jackson, who won the third game in overtime. It could have been the work of the defense, but it was most of all a happy combination of all of these factors.

With Murph Chamberlain back and Johnny Crawford due to return soon—maybe not tomorrow night though, but surely by the end of the week—Bruins will be tough to beat. Red Wings will find that out, and soon.

Canadiens to Play On the West Coast

Coach Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens announced last night that he will take his team to California this week to participate in a hockey round-robin for the benefit of the War Service Relief of Southern California.

The series, played under the auspices of the U. S. Treasury Department, has already begun, with a Vancouver Navy outfit meeting a team from Southern California. According to Irvin the U. S. Coast Guard Cutters of Curtis Bay, Md., are also due to compete. Canadiens leave for the West Thursday.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins left for the Motor City today, arrive tomorrow . . . They may be train-weary at gametime, but they probably will not let a little thing like that bother them . . . Crawford sat in the press box last night got so excited when Canadiens were pressing towards the end of the third period that he had to leave . . . He says watching is harder than playing . . . Maybe it is—for him, not for us.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yank Boyd was playing in his first Stanley Cup game . . . "If anybody had told me a year ago when I was in St. Paul that this year I would be playing the Stanley Cup final, I wouldn't have believed him . . . In fact I still can't believe it" . . . Yank played his heart out last night . . . At one stage of the game Yank and his roommates, Busher Jackson and Murph Chamberlain, were together on a line.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins, including Brimsek, looked out on their feet in the latter part of the third period . . . Canadiens nearly won in the final seconds when Joe Benoit, Elmer Lach, Ray Getliffe, and Jack Portland all had difficult shots on Brimmie . . . "I didn't even see Portland's shot," Frankie declared. "I thought it was in the net" . . . The game ended with four Bruins including Frankie flat on the ice around the cage, with Canadiens whacking savagely at the puck.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston goal-scorers: Cain, two; De Marco, Chamberlain, and Dit Clapper, one each . . . Assists were credited to Flash Hollett, two; Clapper, Art and Harvey Jackson, Bill Cowley, Bep Guidolin, and Boyd, one each . . . Lach, Buddy O'Connor, and Gordie Drillon scored for Montreal, with Buddy netting twice . . . The crowd, 14,394, was the largest of the season.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Gorman Makes a Mistake

Manager Tommy Gorman of Montreal Canadiens is regarded as a pretty shrewd operator. Besides managing the hockey club, he also handles the affairs of Montreal Forum, and profits are his usual result.

In this past Bruins-Canadiens Stanley Cup series, however, Tommy got almost too smart, and if he had persisted with his idea, he might have done irreparable harm to hockey. It is an interesting story, one which contains the firmly established traditions of the game—hurried, secret conferences, long-distance phone calls, and sheaves of telegrams.

Brought Reardon

It all began when Canadiens came to Boston for the fifth game with the Bruins, bring along with them one Terence Reardon, known to his fanes as Terry and to the Canadian Government as Private Reardon of the Canadian Army. It was Gorman's intention to play Private Reardon in Tuesday night's game, or else use him as a lever so that Manager Art Ross would not use Jack Shewchuk, an enlistee with the Canadian Army.

Tommy claimed that if Ross could use Shewchuk, he could use Reardon. Manager Ross would not comment. Lester Patrick, here to manage the game for the league, said Gorman's premise was wrong. And finally, after much hullabaloo, Red Dutton, Acting Director of the N. H. L., ruled Reardon's playing out.

Dutton, of course, was right, and on a number of counts. There are few who agree with Gorman on Reardon, for although Canadians get leaves after enlisting or being drafted and often continue in hockey until that leave expires, once having donned the uniform, none has ever come back.

Had a Leave

Terry has been in the Army since Dec. 1. He had his business leave and played in a number of games with Canadiens before getting his uniform and then becoming an amateur to play with Montreal Army. He was here this time on leave before going to officers' training. Shewchuk enlisted around the 8th of March, is on leave, and has never even been issued a uniform.

If Gorman had persisted in using Terry, dire consequences would have resulted—not only to Tommy, himself, but to the National League, as well, and the National League has had none too smooth a path in public opinion this winter.

The Jimmy Orlando case in Detroit has done hockey no good. Even if the husky Red Wing defenseman is acquitted of all charges, the publicity which hockey got was bad. What would have happened if Reardon joined Canadiens again is not hard to imagine.

Established Precedent

That would have established a precedent whereby athletes could join right up in the service, be stationed near some professional team, and continue right on with their playing. It was bad enough this winter when former pros were placed on various service teams throughout the Dominion, played through the season, and now are competing for the Allan Cup. As a sort of whitewash they were classed as amateurs, yet in many cases they could play a game or two with the pros and not lose their amateur standing. Maybe the original intention was in the interests of public morale, but that cry is more than a little over-worn now.

This is probably the last National Hockey League season for the duration. It should be, and the league should fold gracefully before public opinion forces it to. One hockey magnate declared recently, "The only excuse I give myself for operating this season is the money we donated to charity."

That excuse is pretty slim to risk dishonor to the game.

National Court Crown Is Taken West by Cowboys

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The national collegiate basketball title, constant property of the Big Ten Conference until Stanford broke the monopoly last season, is back in the Far West for another season with Wyoming on the throne.

The Cowboys checked their ponies at the doorway of Madison Square Garden last night, but still had speed enough to defeat Georgetown, eastern representative, by 12 points, 46 to 34.

Both teams will remain here for Thursday night's double-header with Wyoming playing St. John's of Brooklyn, national invitational tourney winner, and Georgetown battling Toledo, second to St. John's in the preliminary. Receipts of the twin bill will go to the Red Cross.

Ken Sailors, veteran forward, applied the spark that gave the far western outfit its deciding margin after the score had been tied 10 times, five in each half.

He totaled 16 points and stole the thunder from the big centers who were expected to star. Milo Komenich, 6-foot 7-inch Cowboy pivot, pumped in nine points while Johnny Mahnken, who is an inch taller and is the Georgetown center, could get only six.

Basketball Sold For $742,000; Is Then Given Back

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP) — A basketball was sold for $742,000 in war bonds—and the purchaser promptly gave it back.

The ball was the one with which Central High School of Fort Wayne won the Indiana high school basketball championship 10 days ago. It was auctioned off for war bond pledges at a banquet for the team and the successful bidder was the People's Trust & Savings Company of Fort Wayne.

Lawrence Mullen, secretary of the bank, said the ball would be given back to the team as a trophy.

Hartnett Loses 11

LAKEWOOD, N. J. (AP) — The Jersey City Giants of the International League have opened spring training and Manager Gabby Hartnett discovered that of the 22 men he had expected, 11 will not turn out for baseball this year because of the war.

San Diego Rookie

By a Staff Photographer

Norman Brown

Brown, tall right-hander from Bennettsville, S. C., who won 13 games for San Diego in the Pacific Coast League in 1942, is one of Joe Cronin's Red Sox mound recruits at Medford. Although Norman has made two trips to Sarasota with the Sox, this is his first taste of spring in the Hub.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—Carl Kerkam, New York City high schooler who came here to wait on tables at the Brooklyn training camp, has been signed to a Dodger farm contract.

Kerkam spent his spare time practicing with the National Leaguers, getting private lessons from Augie Galan and Billy Herman. He is 17 years old and is six feet tall and probably will be sent to Olean of the Pony League.

The young first baseman now eats at the same table he kept supplied as the season got under way.

Bloomington, Ind.—The Cincinnati Reds are having left field trouble again. The spot has had some 30 occupants since 1938 and was allotted to Frank Kelleher for the coming campaign.

But Kelleher has looked bad on recent curve ball pitching by Ray Starr, Elmer Riddle and Johnny Vander Meer and now Manager Bill McKechnie is moving Eric Tipton into the position.

Muncie, Ind. — Outfielder Vince Di Maggio is expected in the Pittsburgh Pirate camp today or tomorrow. Jimmy Wasdell likely will fill his center field slot in the exhibition with the Ball State Teachers nine today.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Ernie Bonham, big pitcher who has been on the sidelines, probably will be back in a hurry now. The iron ball which he fondles daily during the season was brought to the New York Yankee training camp today by special messenger.

It had been stored in New York for the winter and Bonham was thinking it might have been lost in last winter's scrap drive.

French Lick, Ind. — Chicago's Cubs and White Sox get together today in what executives of both sides call a strictly informal practice game that is not to be regarded as a part of the annual city series.

Despite the informality, Paul Derringer will start on the mound for the cubs and Lefty Ed Smith for the White Sox.

Lakeland, N. J.—The New York Giants, who hope their pitching staff will make up in part for the loss of Johnny Mize, have 13 hurlers in camp with Ace Adams and Sal Maglie still to report. Both are expected momentarily.

Cape Girardeau, Mo. — Mike Chartak, lanky St. Louis Brown outfielder, is in the midst of a personal hitting spree. After collecting five for eight in a pair of camp games he shoved a pitch from Bill Seinsoth over the right field barrier—450 feet away—in yesterday's workout.

Lafayette, Ind.—Signs of the times: Manager Lou Boudreau is making the Cleveland Indian pitchers spend plenty of time in the hitting cage and says that at least five of his flingers will see some service this summer as pinch hitters.

College Park, Md.—Just when Manager Ossie Bluege and Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators were getting all excited about their shortstop find—18-year-old Joe Jacobs of Wichita, Kan.—the youngster received his draft questionnaire.

Wilmington, Del. — Don Black, rookie pitcher, was impressive in the Philadelphia Athletics' 2-to-0 verdict over the University of Delaware nine. Black whiffed four of seven men to face him, getting three in one inning.

Hugo Bogovich, football star, hurled for the collegians and was touched for only one blow in three innings. He expects a draft call soon.

Army Five Wins

LONDON (AP)—An Army five defeated a Navy entry, 23 to 22, in the first game of a three-day basketball tournament in which 16 teams from the United States Army, Navy and Air Force are participating at Albert Hall.

In the second game of the first round the Southern Base Air Force team defeated the Air Support quintet, 33 to 27.

The Cubs have lost fewer men to the armed forces than any other National League club.

Talented Tiger —By Pap'

Dick WAKEFIELD
I'M ALL SET
WITH ONE FULL SEASON OF PRO BALL BEHIND HIM, HE'S READY FOR THE BIG SHOW
DETROIT'S $45,000 ROOKIE IS ALL SET TO BEGIN PAYING DIVIDENDS
A BEAUTIFUL LINE DRIVE
IT'S ONLY THE BEGINNING
HE'S NOT A FINISHED FIELDER BUT HE'S LEARNING FAST
DICK BATTED .345 TO WIN THE TEXAS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AWARD IN HIS FIRST YEAR
Pap'

The $45,000 investment the Detroit Tigers made in the future of Dick Wakefield should begin paying dividends this season. The 22-year-old youngster from Michigan University indicated that he was about ready for the big show when he pounded the ball for a .345 average to win the Texas League batting championship last season. He also shared the league's most valuable player award.

Wakefield spent part of the 1941 season on the Tiger bench after signing, and then was shipped to Winston-Salem where he showed plenty of ability at bat, but looked very weak in the field. Last season, after a session in training camp, Dick was shipped to Beaumont for polishing.

It was his good fortune to have Steve O'Neill as his boss at Beaumont. And now that O'Neill has moved up to pilot the Tigers, Wakefield should feel right at home. O'Neill is enthusiastic about Wakefield's prospects and after having watched the youngster all last season has gone on record with the prediction that the youngster is certain to develop into one of the great hitters of the game.

Bobby Doerr Is Spark Of Sox Offense

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The netting within the baseball cage at Tufts took on a few extra bulges today. Bobby Doerr, the tardy second baseman from far-off Oregon, was in uniform for the first time, clouting line drives into the strings in batting practice. And nobody was more pleased about it than Joe Cronin.

"Yes, we need Bobby's hitting," said the manager of the Red Sox. "At least, it ought to make the pitchers feel good, knowing they'll have him around to drive in those runs."

Offensive Load

With Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, Lou Finney and Johnny Pesky missing this spring, the Red Sox more than ever before are depending upon Doerr to carry a heavy portion of the offensive load. And, of course, he is just the boy who can do it. In successive years as a regular in the Boston infield, Bob has driven in 80, 73, 105, and 93 runs. Had not sluggers like Williams, Jimmie Foxx and Cronin been hogging the heart of the batting order through those years, Doerr would have hit the 100-R. B. I. level annually.

The arrival yesterday of Oscar Judd, hard-working southpaw, also brought a smile to Cronin's face. Being a pattern maker by trade, an art which comes under the heading of an important war-time industry, Judd faced the possibility of being held in his native Canada this spring, indefinitely.

Judd Threw

It develops that both Doerr and Judd—like a majority of their teammates—did some working out before entraining for Medford. The left-hander surprised the boys by informing them that he had done some throwing at Ingersoll, Ont., where a person from this part of the world would suppose the temperature dropped to about 25 below zero at this time of the year. Bobby did his limbering-up in Los Angeles, where they say the sun occasionally shines.

The appearance of Doerr immediately aroused a discussion of the Red Sox infield, and what it will look like on opening day. As the training period moves past the week-and-a-half mark, it seems rather certain that Cronin will start Tony Lupien at first base, Doerr at second, Eddie Lake at shortstop and Jim Tabor at third. That leaves Joe himself and Skeeter Newsome on the utility list. If this squad remains intact, the Sox will be all right.

Working Hard

Judging by the four-hour drills Manager Casey Stengel is pushing them through at Wallingford, the Braves should be well conditioned, if nothing else, when the National League season gets under way. In other words, although Casey realizes that the draft and other factors have hit his varsity rather hard in recent weeks, dimming the future considerably, he intends to whip what he has into the best possible shape.

The weather on the Choate School campus has chased the Braves indoors, which must be a bit discouraging to Stengel. But, like the Red Sox, he is fortunate in having a modern cage in which to work his boys.

The Braves still have a couple of absentees. Ally Stout, veteran pitcher from Elmira, has not been heard from, and Stengel does not know whether to expect Mike Sandlock, the Evansville infielder, or not.

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Chief Petty Officer Harold Knight is still working on the Red Sox daily. Today's session got under way at 12:30.

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Cronin is impressed with Andy Karl's knuckler. In fact, any manager is impressed when a young pitcher comes along with that tricky delivery. The only man who does not appreciate it is the one who has to catch it.

David Ferguson Pleads Innocent In Orlando Case

DETROIT, March 31 (AP)—David Ferguson, employer of hockey player Jimmy Orlando, stood mute yesterday to a charge of aiding the Detroit Red Wing star to establish a false Selective Service classification.

A plea of innocent was entered for Ferguson, who was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Clarence S. Pettit, and he was released in $2,000 bond for examination April 30.

"I have a son in the Navy and one in the Army and I would not help anyone stay out of this war." Ferguson said after arraignment.

Orlando, free on $2,000 bond, is with his team in its quest for the Stanley Cup. He pleaded guilty Monday and waived examination on a charge of failure to notify his draft board of a change in occupational status and falsification of later information to the board. Orlando said he was confused over technicalities and had no intention of doing wrong.

Kenneth Wilkins, assistant U. S. attorney, said Ferguson was accused of failure to inform the draft board of Orlando's change from an essential mechanic's job to office work.

Keller Signs

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Charlie Keller, New York Yankees' left fielder, has accepted terms. Keller has been holding out for $15,000, but Manager Joe McCarthy gave no indication whether he received that amount. The signing of the outfielder left Frankie Crosetti the only unsigned Yankee.

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(Continued from previous page)

FURRIERS

FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-1424

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired. Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS. 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

JEWELERS

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PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT. Fountain Pen Repairing. 1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room. Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

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ROACHES rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

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RADIO REPAIRING. EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8626

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 6256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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AT THE KEYBOARD—Thorough foundation for any instrument or voice. Rudiments, Theory, Harmony; also Violin-Ensemble; Special Studies for the Kindergarten child or adult beginner. Available for School one or two days in or near N. Y. C. Private instruction in your home. Write Box P-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 2-0252

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0330, NORFOLK MOTORS INC., East Weymouth, Mass.

New Jersey

CAMDEN

"Famous Brand" Cancellations. Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers". "FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES". Sheppard's CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR. 204 Broadway. Open Eves. Cam. 10007

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mabel French, Inc. Gowns. 25 PROSPECT STREET EAST ORANGE

Individual Millinery. Complete Showing of Spring Hats. Silver. 11 North Harrison Street

Charlotte Chase Slavin. CORSETIERE. *Foundations made to your measure individually fitted.* 11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

JERSEY CITY

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CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE. WM. GEIGER, Proprietor. DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY. 390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc. Jersey City, N. J. Koppers Coke Coal—Fuel Oil. JOurnal Square 4-8111

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. O. BOCKMAN, Inc. Come in for Spring Check Up. Zephyr, Ford, Mercury Specialists. 479-81 Valley Street SO. 2-7900-1

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	I	B	E	R	I	A
I	R	O	N			R
R	I	N	G	S		M
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H	O	W	A	R	D	S

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

NO RATIONING of Quality and Good Cooking in Our Delicious Luncheons & Dinners. KUM-UP-TU. 55 Falmouth Street at Clearway. Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

Brittany COFFEE SHOP. LUNCHEON — DINNER. Waitress and cafeteria service. Open Sundays Noon to 8. 222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

LING NAN. American-Chinese Restaurant. Luncheons 40c up. Dinners 55c up. Sunday Dinners 60c. 11 A.M. to 3 A.M. 183 Massachusetts Ave. COM. 9808

Lobster Claw. 280 Huntington Ave. Just Above Mass. Ave. FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS. Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA. 142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre). EXCELLENT FOOD. Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange. *Luncheons 45c and 60c. Dinners 75c and $1.00.* Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

ELKS' CLUB Restaurant. Open to the Public. Adequate free parking space. W. L. Seubert, Mgr. WEEKDAY LUNCHEONS 60c. WEEKDAY DINNERS 85c—up. SUNDAY DINNER $1.00—up. Union St., nr. Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Closed Mondays

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL. May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner. Steinway and Selovez by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly. LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M. DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays. ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. Pl. 6-3600

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods! The CRYSTAL. RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP. Established 1913. 537-545 Penn Street

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN

PLANTS for Your Victory Garden. HARTH, the Florist, Inc. *New Spring Dresses.* Kay Dunhill—McKettrick Queen-Make. MARX DEPT. STORE. 315 Millburn Avenue

NEWARK

Hahne & Co. Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS. ALL WOOL—Now Showing at The Morris Shop. 296 Main Street, Cor. Day Street

Austin's MILLINERY. 219 MAIN STREET. Corner Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK. BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Dealers. "Care Saves Wear". Drive your car in and swing into Spring. Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl. SO. 2-9898

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE. *Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store.* 626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S. *Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store.* Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S. *"A Safe Place to Shop"*. FOR ALL OCCASIONS FOR EVERY SEASON FOR ALL THE FAMILY. Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Piano Organ Poetry. FLORENCE I. DeWITT. One, Barnes Drive. Ridgefield Park, N. J. Ha. 2-8206-J

SUMMIT

Siegel's Stationery Shop. *Easter Greeting Cards.* Leather Goods. Crane's Fine Stationery. 394 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2191

TEANECK

HOME-MADE SALADS. COOKED FOODS. COLD CUTS AND DELICATESSEN. Petersen Finer Foods. 450 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-5

SUNOCO. See "BUD" and "JOE" FOR A to Z Service. SUN SERVICE CENTER. Cedar Lane and River Road Tel. 6-9819

TRENTON

Gifts, Cosmetics and Confections. ADAMS & SICKLES. State and Prospect Sts., Trenton, N. J. Telephone 6306 E. W. Adams, Reg. Phar.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON
(Continued from previous page)

Treadeasy Shoes
Scientific Footwear for Fashionable Women
Barnocky's
135 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
4 WEST END AVENUE
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Easter
MRS. EVA R. BLANKE, Mgr.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
...ne of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK
FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

CHESTER
The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

HARRISBURG
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
LEATHER RATION BOOK COVERS
Red, Brown, Black
50c
Seidenburg
31 Coulter Avenue
Ardmore, Pa.
Mail orders filled Ardmore 0196

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
I GET THE NEW Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH at...
LYONS' HARDWARE, Inc.
67 St. James Place Ardmore 3750

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Nan Marie
Millinery
Rittenhouse 3639
133 South Seventeenth, Apt. 2D

There Is No Standard of Perfection in Diamonds
The quality of a diamond is a matter of comparison. The grading of a Diamond depends on the training, skill and ETHICS of the Jeweler.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth 109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH—East End
Misses Calhoon & Loeller
would like to serve you in all branches of beauty culture
1217 HIGHLAND BUILDING
MO 5748 Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING
Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876

SCRANTON
Joseph's
Hats Gloves Handbags
135 No. Washington Ave.
Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs

UPPER DARBY
Famous Brand Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
Sheppard's
6808 Market Street Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Evenings Blvd. 9797

Coats, Suits and Dresses for The Junior Miss and Miss
Fashionably Yours
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 South 69th Street
Open evenings Blvd. 9771

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

PAUL J. DEVITT
HARDWARE
69th and Ludlow Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.
6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Coatesville, Pa.

CORSET SHOP
Custom-Made Corsets
Individually Designed
Remodeling and Repairing
Helen A. Scott Blvd. 3540
408 Upper Darby Nat'l Bank Bldg.
6808-10 Market Street

WILKINSBURG
CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK
Easter Greetings for Everyone
Also
Novelties and Gifts, Including a large selection of Bibles
GEORGE'S
300 S. George St. Open Evenings

Fashion Hats
A lovely line of Millinery, moderately priced.
Owned and Operated by
Nellie Melhorn and Mary Seeman
8 S. George St. Colonial Building

For Better Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
Shop at DANIELS
136 E. Market Street York, Pa.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Canaan (Matt. 15:22)—*Ka'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *ka'-nyan* (vowels as above).

The phrase of the original Greek text, rendered by Authorized "a woman of Canaan," consists of a noun and a proper adjective signifying nationality. Accordingly, the idea of Canaan as the name of a geographic region need not be particularly regarded. In Mark 7:26 the woman is described as "a Syrophenician." The Gospel writer in each case seems to have chosen an adjective describing a Palestinian type of person foreign to himself.

Identical—*I-den'-ti-kal* (first *i* long, *e* and the second *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

The noun "identity," ever since entering English (sixteenth century), has carried the force of "oneness" and "individuality"; and again it has meant "alikeness" and "sameness." The adjective "identical" has taken along a parallel main meaning, though it has at times implied two objects or persons that remain alike under whatever alteration of circumstances.

Recuperative—*Re-ku'-per-a'-tiv* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* long as in cube, second *e* as in maker, *a* long, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *re-ku'-per-a-tiv* (*a* as in sofa, no secondary accent); and this pronunciation prevails in Britain. Oxford has only one accent, on the second syllable. Funk & Wagnalls, like Webster's, give a secondary stress for the fourth. Century asks for accent only on the second, but calls for a long *a* in the fourth.

"Having power," by Oxford definition, "of restoring a person or thing to a proper state." Since the nineteenth century in this meaning. Latin, *recuperare*, "to get again."

Revolt (Isa. 1:5)—*Re-volt'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* long). By Webster's second choice the *o* may be pronounced as in not. Oxford agrees with Webster's, Funk & Wagnalls and Century the same.

"Cast off allegiance," defines Oxford. Sixteenth century. From a Latin past participle and carrying an especial force for that reason. *Revolutus*, "rolled back." The idea of changed loyalty attaches to the stem after classic times. Reaches English by way of French, and hence the spelling.

Transgressions (Isa. 43:25)—*Trans-gresh'-unz* (*a* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Since the fifteenth century in written use. For broad definition, an action beyond what is right and legal. The original Hebrew word in Isaiah has the meaning of "rebellion." In the New Testament "transgression" is employed to render a Greek word that signifies breaking of law (I John 3:4).

Wroth (Gen. 4:5)—The quality of the vowel in this word is subject of dispute among the dictionaries. Webster's prefers *o* as in soft, which is halfway between *o* as in orb and *o* as in not; but allows a long *o*, remarking that this pronunciation is prevalent in Britain. Oxford sanctions these same pronunciations inversely, giving preference to the long *o* and second choice to *o* as in soft. Century agrees with Webster's in asking for *o* as in soft. Funk & Wagnalls departs from the other authorities entirely by preferring *o* as in orb and giving second place to a true short *o* as in not.

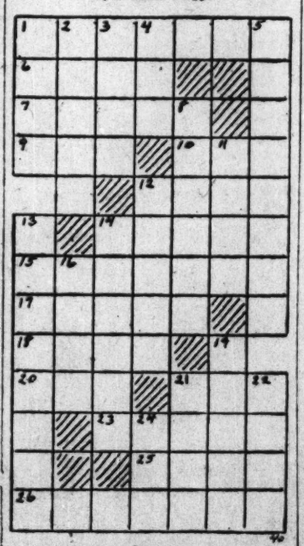
An old English word from away back in the tenth century. "Stirred to wrath," says Oxford; and it keeps that meaning all the way down, shifting to other and allied significations and back again.

Gas in Bags

Plastic-impregated fabric bags are being used to bring gasoline to front lines in combat areas for tanks, trucks and aircraft.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Population of what country is entirely of the African race?
6—A velvet glove may cover a hand of what?
7—What do you call ridges encircling horns of cattle, increasing in number with age?
9—Adjective and noun suffix.
10—Exist.
12—What is a body of persons united by some common interest?
14—Who was most celebrated of 19th-century coloratura sopranos?
15—"Terry" is diminutive of what feminine name?
17—What wading bird has soft plumage?
18—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
20—Man's name.
21—Sorceress of Sir H. Rider Haggard's novel is called what?
23—Who is the amateur detective of three of Poe's tales?
25—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
26—What American dramatist wrote "Alien Corn" (poss.)?

Down

1—What coins are used in Italy?
2—What is nationality of Sara Allgood, character actress?
3—Would a clavicle be a harp, desk, or bone?
4—Poet Robert Herrick was born in what country (abbr.)?
5—What language has an alphabet of 38 letters?
8—Bambi is hero of tale by whom?
11—Rodents.
13—What is first name of heroine of "Main Street"?
13—Racine's "Athalie" is founded on story of what Old Testament queen?
14—Dot used as mark of punctuation is what?
16—In this place.
19—A foot is what part of a yard?
21—What is a stout, round pole for a mast, yard, boom, or the like?
22—Concludes.
24—Union of South Africa (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— By Shafer

"The milkman said there's to be a raise in price next month, so I'm stocking up."

Where Would You Find—

1. A Samothracian?
2. "Shonan"?
3. The state whose motto is Sic Semper Tyrannis?
4. Binanga Bay?
5. The country where the whippet originated?
6. The scene of the landing of the first AEF in Europe in the present war?
7. A caique?
8. The largest river entirely within Switzerland?

(Answers appear on this page)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Three-Inch Lamp Can Be One-Fifth as Bright as the Sun?

To the householder, most familiar with electric light bulbs which increase in size as the wattage increases and recalling that a 100-watt bulb is fairly sizeable, the development of a 1,000-watt lamp slender as a pencil and about three inches long seems almost incredible.

General Electric, however, has produced such a lamp in the form of a tiny mercury lamp which achieves a brilliancy of approximately one-fifth that of the surface of the sun.

This mighty midget in lampdom consists essentially of a quartz tube within which is a globule of mercury and a trace of argon gas. Each end of the tiny tube is provided with a brass electrical contact.

The light source is a tiny arc about the size and length of an ordinary pin, and is approximately 12 times as bright as the incandescent filament of an ordinary 1,000-watt projection lamp.

Such enormous heat and pressure are produced in this remarkable lamp that it has been found necessary to enclose the tube in a special water-cooling jacket. Tube connections to the top and bottom of this jacket permit water to flow past the glowing tube at a rate of three quarts a minute, thus carrying off the excess heat without obscuring the light.

The jacket itself may be made either of quartz or of special types of glass. When quartz is used, the lamp gives off unusual quantities of ultra-violet radiations. It is possible, however, according to the engineers, to use special glass in the water jacket by means of which the ultra-violet radiations can be cut down to proportions similar to those found in natural sunlight at the earth's surface.

The lamp produces a whiter light than the earlier and larger type of mercury lamp, and has various commercial uses, such as in photo-engraving, photo-enlarging, blue-printing, searchlights, etc.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Correct

Mother: "Darling, hand me an egg, please, from that box on the table."

Young 4-year-old: (who had never seen brown-shelled eggs): "Oh, look, Mummy! Some of these eggs are white and some are whole wheat!"

What Ham?

Humorist Robert Benchley, while in New York, was discussing the movies with several friends. The conversation centered upon a recent film, and someone wanted to know who had played the part of the hero.

"I know his name," he muttered, "but I can't think of it at the moment. Say, Bob," he called out, "what's the name of that ham actor in Hollywood?"

"You've got me," shrugged Benchley. "What's the name of that chunk of coal in Newcastle?" —Milwaukee Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

Shew thy marvellous lovingkindness, O thou that savest by thy right hand them which put their trust in thee.—Ps. 17:7

Neighborhood Guest

Kansas City, Mo.

It didn't take a war to make a certain block on Pennsylvania Avenue neighborly and co-operative. It was a Beau, a genial spaniel, who accomplished it. Beau's mistress moved away, but circumstances prevented her from taking him along. He had always been a neighborhood dog, so why not let him remain with his many friends? The neighbors were delighted.

Contrary to the old proverb, "Everybody's business is nobody's business," Beau finds his needs amply provided for. One pays for his license, another has him clipped, and he is guest for a few days with each one for his meals.

Beau responds in his own inimitable way. For instance, daily he accompanies one neighbor to open a store, and no matter where he may be, he begins to get restless and eager to get under way to welcome her at closing time.

Saving Fats

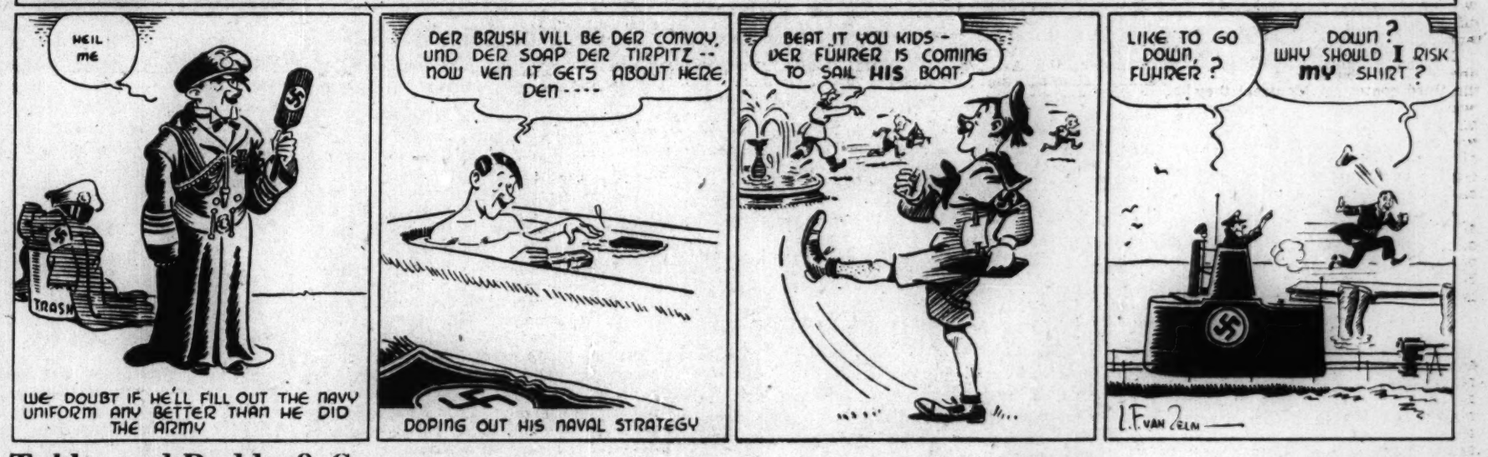
The Army and the Navy are saving all waste fat; the Quartermaster General states enough is salvaged in the Army to make 2,000,000 pounds of dynamite a month.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A native of the island of Samothrace in the northern Aegean Sea.
2. The new name for Singapore, selected with the approval of the Emperor of Japan; it means "Light of South."
3. Virginia; translation. Thus always to tyrants.
4. Off Subic Bay, on the Island of Luzon, P. I.
5. A dog bred in colliery districts of northern England.
6. The first American combat troops landed in Northern Ireland.
7. A long, narrow, pointed skiff, with two to ten oars, used on the Bosporus; also a small Levantine sailing vessel.
8. The Aar.

NEWS ITEM— IT IS REPORTED THAT HITLER HAS NOW TAKEN OVER COMMAND OF THE GERMAN NAVY.


HEIL ME
TRASH
WE DOUBT IF HE'LL FILL OUT THE NAVY UNIFORM ANY BETTER THAN HE DID THE ARMY
DER BRUSH VILL BE DER CONVOY, UND DER SOAP DER TIRPITZ -- NOW VEN IT GETS ABOUT HERE, DEN----
DOPING OUT HIS NAVAL STRATEGY
BEAT IT YOU KIDS - DER FÜHRER IS COMING TO SAIL HIS BOAT
LIKE TO GO DOWN, FÜHRER?
DOWN? WHY SHOULD I RISK MY SHIRT?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dark Subject*

By Le Pelley

YES, SIR... THE SIGN STILL SAYS THE "BLACK MARKET" IS GOING TO OPEN ON THE FIRST OF APRIL
JUST WHAT IS A "BLACK MARKET"?
IT'S A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN BUY RATIONED GOODS ILLEGALLY....
IT'S WRONG, EH? EVEN THOUGH THE STORE SEEMS TO HAVE PLENTY
COURSE IT'S WRONG.... POP SAYS IT'S PAYING SOMEONE TO STEAL FROM OUR COUNTRY.
PLUNK!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Don't Be Too Optimistic, Peter*

By Rodgers

Ol' Pete and I decided to go down to the war plant gate and watch for a workman with a brand new lunch box—
And if we find such a fellow, we'll have found the spy!" Peter wagged happily—
"We hope!" I said—
After all, there might be someone else who just happened to need a new lunch box," I reminded him—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Making History*

By The Hagers

"We're stuck here with your glider, Jack. Let's think of some way to get back."
We took it to a little hill. "A breeze might take us to Drakeville."
"Or better still," said Jack, "we'll try To hail the first plane flying by.
At least we're something very new— The first hitchhiking glider crew."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

All Is Not Lost

Defeat of the Ruml plan on the House floor does not cancel out the positive contributions this pay-as-you-go tax scheme has already made to American tax discussions. Moreover, ideas of this sort are resilient. It is sure to have another day in court.

On the positive side is to be counted the fact that Mr. Ruml's bright idea has caused an immense number of Americans to think about their country's fiscal affairs, and to understand them more fully than ever before. It has taken the subject out of the musty Treasury archives and the tortuous phrases of the lawyers and legislators and brought it out to the corners of Main Street, where it belongs. Judging from the mail received by this newspaper, not a few Americans have evolved tax schemes of their own.

It is to be hoped, too, that the very prolongation of this debate will itself prove valuable in emphasizing to Americans the retroactive nature of their national revenue laws. For, as Prof. Harley Lutz of Princeton recently pointed out, it is the fact that American individuals and corporations are subject to retroactive taxes which causes much of their difficulty.

Ten months of last year had gone by before Americans knew what they would have to pay in taxes for 1942. With only two months left in which to make precise and definite calculations and preparations, most of them had no other course left than to pay 1942 tax expenses out of 1943 earnings. Such has been the case since the income tax law was applied in 1913. And already this year three months have gone by and no one has the remotest idea what the tax will be, except that it will be heavy.

It will be hard for individual citizens to bring order and preparation to their tax affairs until the Government makes it possible by presenting its revenue needs early (as is now admirably done by the Budget Bureau), and simultaneously presenting its plans for effectively raising this revenue (which the Treasury fails to do). This leaves the matter up to the lower house, where a large and unwieldy Ways and Means Committee subjects it to sundry political pressure until a compromise emerges. The sharper the pressures, the duller the compromise. Witness the result of two months' committee work on pay-as-you-go. This is a large matter and the answer requires further study and development.

But to get down to the case at hand, the thing for the Ways and Means Committee to do now is turn completely away from pay-as-you-go arguments for the time being and concentrate its effort on quickly drawing up a tax bill. This will at once combat inflation by absorbing some excess purchasing power, and coincidentally bring in money to help pay war costs, while letting Americans know precisely what they must be prepared to meet.

When this is done, we surmise the impact on the individual American taxpayer will be so sharply apparent that both a plan for eliminating past liability, which means getting on a pay-as-you-go basis, and a plan for withholding tax payments from pay envelopes will be deemed clearly essential. Since the tax rate will be so high it should be plain that for Uncle Sam to call for paying two years' taxes in one would be comparable to Canute commanding the waves.

That would leave some form of skip-a-year as the remaining way to get on a pay-as-you-go basis. Any form of skip-a-year is the essence of the Ruml plan, no matter what the name.

So, all is not lost.

Why So Secret?

The American people and press should sharply question the plans to surround with secrecy the food conference to which thirty-nine nations have been invited. Certainly they should demand better reasons than the White House has yet given for having the discussions reported only by Government agencies.

More needs to be known about the nature of the conference and whether it will have any political or military aspects that would justify secrecy. The inviting of delegates from eight countries outside the United Nations family would indicate that any military aspects of the discussions cannot be very private. The purpose dictating exclusion of Argentina is more likely to be diplomatic punishment than secrecy. And it is announced that the conference is merely to "explore" the problems of food production and distribution and to seek "agreements in principle."

Now there are stages in democratic diplomacy where publicity is no help. Many a time in the last two decades international conferences have been wrecked by delegates making political speeches or giving out nationalistic statements to the press. They have been unable to make even useful compromises with one hand while hanging tight with the other to the votes of extremists at home. Public opinion often usefully vetoes a bad diplomatic step such as the Hoare-Laval pact, but it cannot make agreements. For positive solutions it depends on the negotiations of diplomats.

Such private conversations as Mr. Eden has been having with the American officials are distinctly helpful. Possibly the gathering of delegates for the food conference may be in the same line. But it appears much more formal and the fact that it will be attended by experts indicates that "agreements in principle" may become agreements in fact.

Certainly if the ideal of "open covenants, openly arrived at" is to be maintained the public should come into the discussions before they "arrive." Broad questions of policy appear to be involved and should not be settled in a closet. Dangers of disagreement over such matters as tariffs should be faced. Public discussion might well be helpful rather than harmful.

The natural desire of diplomats to negotiate in private is not sufficient reason for always maintaining secrecy. Not diplomats' convenience, but success of the negotiations, should be the test. Indeed it is the official liking for secrecy that makes it imperative for the people and press in any democracy to question secrecy and require good reasons for it.

Rommel's Dust

The dust kicked up by Rommel's runners is not the only cloud rising over Axis prospects out of the Tunisian campaign. Things are going so well for the United Nations in that campaign that the British Prime Minister feels called to warn us against overoptimism, and from many sources come reports that point up the significance of events in Africa. Their gist is European invasion.

They may be premature. Unless the Americans can cut off Rommel's retreat before he joins forces with General von Arnim a formidable concentration of defensive power will await the United Nations in northern Tunisia. Bizerte and Tunis are strongly fortified, and the former may stand a considerable siege.

Still there seems little doubt that the capture of the port city Sousse will soon take place. From here United Nations air power and submarines can more effectively harry Axis sea routes and the fortified cities farther north. Rommel is losing airfields and seaports as he retreats. Then, too, the order for a shift of aerial strategy by United Nations fliers reflects a wide margin of superiority over Axis air power throughout this region. United Nations planes, it is reported, will now concentrate smashing might on the Axis front lines instead of specializing, as hitherto, on behind-the-lines installations and routes. Reports of naval shelling of Rommel's forces in their narrow corridor near the sea suggests that his plight may yet be worsened by British landings in the Nazi rear.

How much longer Rommel can postpone final United Nations plans for invasion of Europe is a question. Mr. Churchill's warning should help us to avoid that disillusionment which arises when uninformed enthusiasm carries us too far ahead of actualities. But the prospect of a juncture between American and British troops along that coastline facing the under side of Europe makes it very difficult to refrain from thinking about what comes after Africa.

This is the time of year when the housewife, intent on early housecleaning, discovers that the paperhanger can come the first week in July—if he finishes his other jobs on time.

As far as amateur sports are concerned, most of those who stay at home will have to be content with observing high school football and track meets—and be glad of the chance.

Rhubarb, it seems, is not nearly as popular this Spring as before sugar rationing. Somehow or other, maple syrup doesn't seem to add the right flavor.

With Rommel on the run again, couldn't it be called the Mareth-on Line?

The Bookshelf

Cinderella City

With Washington seemingly well on its way to becoming the belle city of the world, it is fun to take time out to see from what humble beginnings the capital has sprung.

Writing partly as a student of architecture and partly as a student of human nature, William O. Stevens in WASHINGTON: THE CINDERELLA CITY (New York: Dodd Mead, $3) tells many family secrets about the queenly capital that even oldtime Washingtonians have either forgotten or never knew.

It has not been so many years, Mr. Stevens recalls, since duels were fought at Bladensburg, Md., and elsewhere on the outskirts of Washington, over insults hurled during conduct of public business; since a Senator drew a pistol on a colleague in the Senate chamber, and since Sam Houston whittled out little hearts at his Senate desk and sent them up to the ladies in the gallery.

* * *

British stationed in Washington today to further Anglo-American co-operation may be a bit chagrined at Mr. Stevens's numerous references to Charles Dickens's comment that "few people would live in Washington, I take it, who were not obliged to live there."

Mr. Stevens mentions the Dickens contempt frequently in an effort to show at what a recent age Washington really began to find its place as a world capital.

The most amusing part of Mr. Stevens's book is his chapter on "Crankopolis," an account of the queer characters who achieved notoriety, sometimes only because they were too advanced for the age in which they lived. Mr. Stevens jestingly tells their stories, from Ann Royall, who interviewed President John Quincy Adams by sitting on his clothes while he swam in the Potomac, down to the pickets who counterpicketed pacifists in front of the White House in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

* * *

As a student of cities, with books already published on Nantucket, Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Charleston, Mr. Stevens makes his most valuable contribution to literature in his chapters about historic houses and other architectural landmarks in and about the capital. He makes old houses live by telling the stories of the people who lived in them long before Cinderella's donning of her new ball gown, as he calls the recent Federal building program.

The least substantial part of the book is the two final chapters on Washington in Wartime, in which Mr. Stevens gives a picture of the "greatest boom town in American history." The chances are that time will prove his close-up of Washington today to be out of focus with the historical part of his book.

M. H.

Our Readers Say—

Report of a Defense Worker

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest the letter from Willow Run Worker. I feel he is speaking the truth.

Up to the time of the 48-hour rule, some men in our plant, out here in the Los Angeles area, worked as high as 90 hours a week. Now they are not permitted to work over 48 hours no matter what they have to let get behind. We workers in the lumber yard, where all the work for the mill starts, have to lay off every Saturday no matter how much work piles up. For instance, we unload all the cars that come in. During January we had so many cars standing on outside sidings that the company had to pay the railroad company $1,000 demurrage. We have cars standing there today that have been on the tracks two weeks.

Due to the fact that the men have to lay off every Saturday, they are beginning to take off one or two more days a week to look for work where they can get in more hours.

We are making 21 items for the Army and Navy. Each month the company puts out a bulletin telling how much has been done. They do not tell how much more could be done if we were allowed to work more hours. Nor do they tell how they ran in private business on Government time and finished and even started "business as usual" orders after they were forbidden by the Government because of the importance of getting out war orders. Also at holiday time the company served intoxicating liquor to the men; so we all had to lay off as many were too unsteady to work. Around the holidays we were nearly six weeks behind on orders for the Navy in our end of the plant.

I don't shut my eyes to evils in unions in our country today. But all dishonesty and injustice are not to be found in the unions. Our company has frozen us on our jobs; that is, we cannot go in the plant from one job to a better paying one, but we are not being paid what the Government calls a fair scale.

I appreciate the Monitor because I feel it is doing all it can to help us workers turn this slow-up into a speed-up in time to really help our men at the fighting front.

Downey, Calif. DEFENSE WORKER

Organizing the World for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is good news that President Roosevelt, who undoubtedly believes in active participation by the United States Government in helping to organize the world for peace on the basis of collective security, has given his support to the plan for world organization and American participation in it put forward by the two Republican and two Democratic Senators.

The plan is a good one. It is based realistically on the United Nations and calls for a world police force with united action against any possible future aggressor. It would, if adopted, certainly help to dispel the fears of our Allies, based on their experience after World War One, that America might again withdraw into an isolation that would make for another war by forcing each nation to look to its own security through alliances, a race for armaments and balance-of-power politics.

The people should demand passage of the resolution presented by these Senators, if only to smoke out those Senators who are still isolationists.

A. B. L.
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Mountain Labored . . ."

Bicycles, Arabs, Chewing Gum . . .

(From a former printer on The Christian Science Monitor.)

Yes, I'm really in Africa. We had a safe trip across, having a few thrills but not one shot was fired at us, and not one life lost out of the whole convoy.

The Arabs over here are filthy, unbelievably so. The worst of them, that is most of them, dress in filthy rags just draped around them. They never take a bath and are of a low mentality; also lazy. All they can say, especially the young fellows, is: "Give me chew gum, give me smoke, give me chocolate, or bon bons" (candy). Some of them have never seen those items and others have not had any for the past four years. The chewing gum in particular seems to get them; they'll do most anything for a stick—and I mean most anything. The money is in francs. The system is a little like ours in that it's divided into hundredths. We get 75 francs for $1. One franc can be divided into a hundred centimes; so when one gets 50 cents in change he almost has a pocket full.

We don't use any of their food, we bring all ours from the States and even give them some besides.

Our chow is good, we have quite a good variety. It all comes in cans from the U. S., but it's packed by the best packing houses. We only drink water at camp because the city water isn't good. Some city people drink it but we are advised not to. Ours is purified by chemicals.

Last week each man could have one piece of ice cream, the first I've had since leaving the States. Each day we are allowed [by the Red Cross] one package of cigarettes, a roll of Life Savers and one toilet article, soap, razor blade, or toothpaste. This is all free of charge. I haven't had one piece of chocolate since arriving. I don't need it and we feel they can send those things up to the boys who are actually on the fighting front.

The army allotted two bicycles to each section of A. G.; so I do most of my traveling around on our French-made bikes. They have hand brakes and a shifting lever so that you can change speeds. They are handy to get back and forth from chow, which is a couple of miles away. We have to work seven days a week but we get an hour off now and then; so I take a ride around town and see the sights. There are plenty of sights in the Arab districts. Other times I go down to the beach, which is only about a mile away.

In peacetime this is a winter resort city; it's too cold to swim this winter, but we'll be able to go in in a month or so if we are still here.

The few automobiles they do have over here are run by a unique process. They have a large tank attached to the back of the car, these large tanks are shaped exactly like the copper hot-water tanks you find in homes. About six feet tall and a foot in diameter. They have a fire at the bottom of them and the car is run by charcoal fumes.

After being in Africa a couple of weeks I organized and am conducting a service every Sunday with the approval of our Chaplain; I've had about 30 different servicemen at the meetings, including majors and captains. I'm First Reader and a fellow from Detroit is Second Reader.

LEN STANLEY

(From an American pilot, Lieut. Robert W. Ruttencutter, in Africa.)

I do not suppose it will interest you a great deal, but I saw "San Francisco" with Clark Gable, Jeanette MacDonald, and Spencer Tracy. American films have French dialogue substituted, but an amazingly good job is done dubbing in the speech, so that it corresponds to the original lip movement. The only trouble is that my two-semester French is lacking in vocabulary and in the considerable talking parts, the dialogue was wasted on me.

The films are for the most part old. Audiences are a motley collection of red-fezzed Arabs, mascara-smeared women, small, civilian-clothed men, and American and French soldiers. Loge (balcony) seats cost about 32 cents or 24 francs. Women ushers carry a neatly printed sign which reads, "Tips Are Our Only Wage." Fully half the audience arrives after the show has started, which I suspect is one way of cheating the usher from a tip, it being impossible to seat all the people at one time in the dark.

The city is interesting, but not beautiful. Shops have very little to sell. The other day I saw women crowded around the front of several stores. I presume they were hoping to buy from a limited stock of some article that had just arrived.

Americans run the town. The Army military police keep guard, nearly all civilian transportation has been "borrowed," only restaurants provided with Army rations are open, and so on. But the French have not been pushed aside. French authorities are co-operating, or all this would not be easily possible. As one officer expressed it, our landing here was called "the occupation of Africa." Now it is called "the liberation of Africa." Most of us do not care greatly what this operation is named, as long as it helps defeat the common enemy. I believe the French here understand that, too.

BOB

Mirror of World Opinion

High Cost of Drunkenness

That is a broad task which is proposed in Representative Powers's pending resolve for the appointment of a commission to make "a study and investigation of all factors relating to the problem of drunkenness in Massachusetts." The resolve states that because of the high expense imposed on taxpayers by drunkenness, "plus the fact that there is a medical evidence that this problem is more medical than criminal," changes in the Massachusetts laws may be advisable.

Municipal court justices, social workers, doctors and many others believe that we can handle the problem better and more economically if the laws are revised. The experts and semi-experts tell of the endless parade of men who are rearrested and repenalized for drunkenness, year after year. They do not seem to be improved by our present process and, what is of interest to the average taxpayer, they cost us a great deal.—*Boston Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

We Who Cause Absenteeism

The author of the following article is a riveter in an aircraft plant, formerly a consulting decorator in New York, Paris, and Los Angeles. He has contributed a number of articles on his profession for newspapers and periodicals; now he writes from the viewpoint of a war worker.

By Nell Martin

With everyone "sounding off" about what is called absenteeism in war industry, may not the opinion and observation of an actual war worker be of value?

I do not speak for Labor with a capital L. I speak as a war worker—that is, as a man who until a few months ago never saw the inside of a factory. I have, in my forties, seen the lot of the worker in this country change from one of exploitation to one of self-confidence as a result of collective bargaining. I have seen red at the antics and insolence of certain labor practices. But the red has dissipated itself as I stop to think of some of the victims of the methods of unrestrained monopoly I have known.

I have not always been very respectful of the forty-hour week. It seemed to me a pretty short week. But now that I'm a factory hand, the forty-hour week seems long enough, and the time-and-a-half pay for the extra eight hours war demands seems to me right and fair. There's a vast difference between working for oneself and the hope of future security and working for wages which are sure to stop the day the need for one's services are over.

The men and women who worked in the great industries before the war—and are still its key workers—are not those who are making absenteeism a problem. The men, in particular, are working forty-eight hours a week at hard, driving work and going back for more when called upon to do so. They are working as hard as millions of their countrymen in the training camps. They are doing everything except actual battle—and not without a considerable risk.

No, the absentees are among the women and the older men like myself, who have gone comparatively recently into war jobs.

* * *

It has been shown that the greatest number of absentees are among women—women who have children to nurse and feed and shop for, women who are doing work so remote from their experience that they feel they must take a day now and then to recuperate. Other absentees are among men who come from desk jobs, from sales offices, from outdoor work to the dullness of eight hours a day in artificial light; from artists' studios, from the professions and skills which are not essential to all-out war. Their past experience, however hard they may have worked at their jobs, has not prepared them for the tedium and the pressure of machine and manual work, for the deafening noise, for the close contact with people whom they have come to respect but with whom they have little in common.

We all go into war jobs with great enthusiasm. We are happy to be doing something really useful as our share in winning the war. But we are not in a plant very long until it becomes necessary every day and every hour to remind ourselves why we are there. Petty regulations and disciplines—of course, they are necessary—are irksome to the men and women who have worked more independently. The educational departments of most factories do not succeed in giving their employees an over-all picture of production, a sense of being important to it.

And we are aware that many is the day we could all do more work if it were better organized for us by our immediate superiors, not to speak of those remote superiors with whom we have no contact at all.

* * *

It is no disrespect to our gallant fighters to deny the slogan which many factories have broadcast—"soldiers cannot take a day off." It is simply not true. Those of us who have been sailors or soldiers know better. Except in combat, soldiers have a good many days off. They have hospitalization when they are ill. They have furloughs when it is seen that they need change. In general their psychological and personal problems are considered with sympathy and intelligence. They are deluged with entertainment and diversion whenever they are where it is available.

If a man has the fortune to come back from battle comparatively whole, he will recall for the rest of his life a good many happy days spent in uniform. I doubt if many of us will have the same happy memories of the factory. It is enough if the factory we are employed by is producing its utmost during the war and if we can help to make it a better place for the men and women who will continue to work in it when the war is won.

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